

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
„ДОНБАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ”
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»

Методичні вказівки

з дисципліни

«Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням (англійська)»

**для здобувачів III - IV курсів
очної та заочної форм навчання**

Розглянуто і затверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов
ДВНЗ «Донбаський державний педагогічний університет»
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У методичних вказівках вміщено тести для підготовки до Єдиного вступного
екзамену з англійської мови до магістратури: велика кількість тестів у форматі
ЄВІ сприятимуть формуванню та подальшому досконаленню вмінь та
навичок, необхідних для успішного виконання екзаменаційних завдань. Для
здобувачів закладів вищої освіти та викладачів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Метою викладання навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» є вироблення навичок вживання мови як інструменту спілкування, що триває протягом I та II років навчання й передбачає засвоєння студентами основних мовних навичок (читання, письмо, активне спілкування, аудіювання, реферування) та опанування базовими та професійними темами, що дає студентам можливість вільно орієнтуватись в сучасному англійськомому світі. За період III - IV курсів студенти мають вийти на більш високий рівень володіння англійською мовою.

Методична розробка пропонує 20 тестів у форматі Єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови до магістратури. Виконуючи завдання тестів, здобувачі продовжуватимуть відпрацьовувати та вдосконалювати навички читання, а також знання лексики та граматики англійської мови. Для того, щоб виконати завдання з читання, потрібно розуміти основну ідею тексту; бути уважним до деталей тексту, відрізнити основні факти та другорядну інформацію; розрізнити різні точки зору авторів; знаходити в тексті інформацію, необхідну для виконання різних завдань; здогадуватися про значення незнайомих слів з контексту. Для того, щоб виконувати завдання з використання лексики, потрібно вміти аналізувати й зіставляти інформацію; правильно вживати лексику і граматику; встановлювати логічні зв'язки між частинами тексту. Для успішного виконання граматичної частини тесту потрібно запам'ятовувати, коли вживається та чи інша граматична структура та розібратися з уживанням різних частин мови. Матеріал відповідає чинним програмам ЄВІ, що створена з урахуванням Загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти та відповідає рівням B1-B2 за шкалою CEFR та допоможе здобувачам підготуватися до Єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови до магістратури.

TEST 1

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

WAYS OF HOW NOT TO ARGUE

1. It will make you less defensive and allow you to analyze statements of other people deeply. You should attend to others with patience and give a logical approach to the talk. Let another person complete what he/she wants to say. Once he/she has finished, give your feedback. This would allow both of you to lay forward your view point.

2. If people have been correcting you time and again, know that there is some problem which lies inside you. Accept that you may be wrong or have a problem of arguing on small issues. Accepting your weakness will strengthen your relationship. Also, ask people to help you cope with the problem.

3. Instead of thinking about your own issues, try to see another person's views, feelings, state of mind, etc. This will help you to talk calmly and make your relationship a strong one. After getting a message from another person, your approach will not be aggressive or offensive.

4. Be aware of the place and people around before heading towards an argument. A couple must never involve in the argument in front of their children. It may have a bad impact on them. Similarly, indulging in a heated argument in a public place such as a mall or cinema hall would make people think of you as uncivilized.

5. It will exclude negativity from inside and you will have a healthy approach towards any issue. If you are positive by nature, you will never get involved in any kind of argument. Do not make excuses and be truthful. Improve yourself rather than giving explanations all the time.

Now you know how not to get involved in any argument. Grab these ways of how not to argue to experience a healthy, happy and loving relationship with each one in your life.

- A** Analyze the situation you are in
- B** Never think you are always right
- C** Don't be the first to argue
- D** Don't think of the bad

- E** Improve your listening skills
- F** Never hurry to call people names
- G** Develop understanding in yourself
- H** Don't hesitate to speak up your mind

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

HOW CAN YOU TELL WHEN SOMEBODY IS LYING?

Psychologist Paul Ekman has made a lifetime study of how people act when they lie. Usually they not only want the hearer to believe the words they are saying; they also want to cover up some strong emotion that they are feeling such as guilt, shame, fear, anger, pain, or even pleasure. By noticing the contradictions between their words and their behavior, Ekman found that he could catch them in the act of lying.

Ekman concludes that there are four kinds of behavior that can give a lie away: the liar's words, voice, body, and face. He says that liars try hardest to control their words and face, since they assume that that's what the listener will be paying attention to. Consequently "lie catchers" should also pay close attention to the speaker's voice and body signals, which he may forget to control.

Obviously most lies are untruthful words, and it's these words that we focus on. A common problem for liars is keeping their story straight. As we all know, one lie leads to another, and before the liar knows it, someone will comment, "But that's not what you said a few minutes ago." A less common but more fatal giveaway is what's called a "slip of the tongue," in which the liar accidentally tells the truth instead of the lie she intended to tell. Additionally, frequent pauses may indicate that she is making up the story as she goes along.

The liar's voice can also give her away, and the voice is much harder to control than the words. When telling a lie, she may speak unusually loudly or softly, may speed up or slow down her speech for no apparent reason. This can be because of the emotion she's hiding. The voice-clue that seen is to be the most reliable is that when people are upset, their voices tend to become higher. But Ekman points out those vocal changes such as these are not always signs of lying; they simply indicate strong emotion which the person may be trying to conceal.

Some body behaviors can be controlled, but others can't. When telling a lie, a person may swallow frequently, sweat, or breathe faster. Gestures can give her away: nervous gestures, such as swinging the foot, scratching or rubbing parts of the body, or twisting the hair often increase when a person is self-conscious or

under stress. The normal gestures that usually accompany speech are often used less when someone is lying. Or the liar may accidentally use a gesture that contradicts her words, such as nodding “yes” while saying “no.”

6. According to paragraph 1 Ekman could catch people lying seeing that

- A** they were showing intense emotions
- B** they were hiding their real feelings
- C** what they said and did disagreed
- D** their behavior was unusual

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A** A liar tries to keep you from seeing his true emotions.
- B** Liars make much effort to control their facial expression.
- C** The listener should concentrate on what the speaker says.
- D** You can catch a person lying if you know what to look at.

8. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A** Liars do their best to select the right words.
- B** Liars are good at making their stories sound logical.
- C** Liars take great pains to avoid a “slip of the tongue”.
- D** Liars pause frequently to remember the details of the past events.

9. According to paragraph 4 when lying people try to.

- A** sound nice and kind
- B** hide their frustration
- C** speak faster than usual
- D** look reliable to the speaker

10. Body behaviour

- A** is more obvious when people are nervous
- B** depends on a person’s temperament
- C** gives away people’s intentions
- D** can hardly be checked

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

11. Welney Wetland Centre

The eco-friendly visitor centre. Encounter up to 9,000 wild migratory swans with tens of thousands of ducks every winter. In summer immerse yourself in the tranquility of the Washes and marvel at dragonflies, butterflies and wildflowers.

12. The Gardens and the Park

The famous 5-acre walled garden recently won the HHA/Christie's 'Garden of the Year Award'. The Garden is divided into 'rooms', including a spectacular border, formal rose parterre with over 150 varieties of English roses, kitchen garden, statues, fountains.

13. Snettisham Park

We have a wide variety of animals for you to see and touch. Our playground provides a safe yet exciting place for children aged 7-14. For younger visitors we have a small playground and a fleet of very popular ride-on farm tractors.

14. Colchester

Britain's oldest recorded town with modern shops, cafes and galleries. Colchester was once the Roman capital of Britain and you can still see the Temple of Claudius, now a hands-on museum. Discover this university town with its mix of big-name stores and narrow shopping streets.

15. Lee Valley Regional Park

Enjoy hundreds of great days out at Lee Valley Regional Park. There's everything from jazz and outdoor theatre, photography and farm activities to our nine day festival Love Lee Valley. No wonder four million people come here each year.

16. Sandy Bottom Nature Park

This 456-acre recreational facility features two lakes, wetland areas, trails for hiking and biking, fishing, non-motorized boating, picnic areas, a campground and a beautiful nature center. Open 8 am to sunset, Tue.- Sun. Admission free; fee for rental items.

Which of the places

- A has got a prize?
- B offers boat tours?
- C attracts those who love music?
- D provides relaxed beach holidays?
- E is good for a family day out?
- F is famous for its historical sights?
- G is for those interested in insects?
- H is for those who like an active way of life?

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Arthur Blissitt of North Fort Myers, Florida, has walked 33,151 miles. Not only has he (17) _____, he has carried a 12-foot, 40-pound wooden cross with him on the entire journey.

Blissitt operated a coffee shop in Los Angeles, California. One day he decided to place a 12-foot-high cross on the wall. Many patrons were drawn to it and one evening he said that (18) _____.

(19) _____. He started walking, and he walked and walked. He carried the cross through 277 countries, 49 of them at war, over all 7 continents, to the Dead Sea, to the top of Mount Fuji in Japan, and to the depths of Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico. He carried the cross through frozen Antarctica, across the steaming Darien jungle from Panama to Colombia, and over the hot deserts of Turkey and Egypt. He even carried the cross across the Panama and Suez canals.

Although Blissitt's pilgrimage was to spread the word of Jesus, (20) _____. He has been arrested 24 times and once faced a firing squad. On Christmas Day, 1969, Arthur Blissitt (21) _____. It had taken him almost 30 years to complete his incredible journey. Blissitt has not stopped walking, however. He now plans to (22) _____.

- A not everyone has been cordial to him
- B on Christmas Day, 1969, Blissitt started his pilgrimage
- C walk through the states that he missed on his original journey
- D returned to the place where he had started 29 years before
- E Blissitt walked with a crowd of people
- F God told him to take the cross to the people
- G he wasn't fond of some of the food given
- H walked farther than any other person in the world

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The person who has won the most Oscars is not (23) _____ for being an actor but was someone who has (24) _____ joy to children of all ages, Walt Disney. During his (25) _____, Walt Disney won 26 Oscars and 6 special Academy Awards. He was also only one of the two presenters who opened the envelope to (26) _____ that he had won the Oscar (the other was composer Irving Berlin).

After his death, James Dean was nominated twice for best actor, once for East of Eden in 1955 and once for Giant in 1956. He did not win (27) _____ time. In 1941 Orson Welles was nominated for best producer, director, actor, and screenwriter. He only won best screenwriter, along with his collaborator, Herman J. Mankiewicz.

The Oscar is only one of the awards (28) _____ by the Academy. Awards for (29) _____ achievements may be a scroll, a medal, or any other design. In 1937 a wooden Oscar statuette with a movable jaw was (30) _____ to ventriloquist Edgar Bergen for his creation of Charlie McCarthy. Walt Disney (31) _____ an Oscar and seven miniature statuettes in 1938 when he was (32) _____ for his film Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.

23	A	identified	B	detected	C	known	D	picked
24	A	produced	B	found	C	taken	D	brought
25	A	existence	B	lifetime	C	biography	D	job
26	A	count on	B	look for	C	agree with	D	find out
27	A	either	B	every	C	all	D	each
28	A	given out	B	given in	C	given back	D	given forth
29	A	ordinary	B	exact	C	popular	D	special
30	A	presented	B	offered	C	shown	D	handed
31	A	greeted	B	saw	C	obtained	D	received
32	A	respected	B	honored	C	accepted	D	paid

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (33—42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

STONEHENGE

Stonehenge is Britain's greatest national icon, (33) _____ mystery. Its original purpose is unclear to us, but some have speculated that it was a temple or an astronomical observatory. (34) _____ claim that it was a sacred site for the burial of high-ranking citizens. The question of who built Stonehenge is largely unanswered. Julius Caesar told of a Celtic priesthood who flourished around the time of their first conquest (55 BC). By this time, though, the stones (35) there for 2,000 years. The best guess seems to be that the Stonehenge site (36) _____ by the people of the late Neolithic period. These "new" people, (37) _____ Beaker Folk because of their use of pottery drinking vessels, began to use metal implements.

33	A	symbolizes	B	symbolize	C	symbolized	D	symbolizing
34	A	Another	B	Others	C	Other	D	The other
35	A	had stood	B	has stood	C	was stood	D	stood
36	A	have been begun	B	was begun	C	has begun	D	began
37	A	call	B	are called	C	called	D	were called

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN «BRAVERY» AND «COURAGE»?

(38) bravery and courage are acts of valor and (39) _____ a certain strength and fearlessness. There is, however, a subtle difference in meaning between the two words. Courage comes from the French word coeur, meaning heart. It is a quality of character that allows someone (40) _____ through with a difficult (41) _____ plan of action. Bravery, on the other hand, comes from the Spanish word bravado, meaning a single or spontaneous act of valor. It is not planned, but rather a knee-jerk reaction that often occurs within a (42) _____.

38	A	As	B	While	C	Both	D	Either
39	A	implies	B	imply	C	are implied	D	has implied
40	A	carry	B	carrying	C	to carry	D	carries
41	A	premeditate	B	premeditate	C	being	D	been
42	A	crisis	B	crisis'	C	crisis's	D	crises

TEST 2

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

British schoolchildren sit up to 70 exams and tests before they reach their GCSEs. But there are ways to ease the stress at exam time.

1. What a child eats and drinks in the run-up to exams can influence how clearly they think and how happy they feel. A balanced diet with lots of fruit and vegetables, fish and complex carbohydrates such as brown bread and beans will help them concentrate and think clearly. Too much high-fat, high-sugar and high-caffeine food and drink such as cola, chips, burgers and chocolate can make studying harder.

2. Sleeping well and for long enough to feel rested, around six to eight hours for most people, will help thinking and concentration. Allow half an hour or so forkids to wind down between studying, watching TV or using a computer and going to bed to help them get a good night's sleep. Regular exercise also helps them sleep better. Cramming all night before an exam is usually a bad idea.

3. Parentline Plus advises parents to be flexible around exam time. When a child is revising all day don't worry about household jobs that are left undone or untidy bedrooms. Staying calm yourself if they're a bit moody can help. Help a child to revise by making sure they have somewhere comfortable to study.

4. Remind your child that feeling nervous is normal. Nervousness is a typical reaction to exams, says teachemet. All students will feel it. The key is to put these nerves to positive use. Being reminded of what they do know and the time they have put into study can help them feel confident that they can reach their potential.

5. Support group Childline produces a handy leaflet on beating exam stress. "Keep things in perspective," says Rosanne Pearce, a senior supervisor. "Listen to children, give support and avoid criticism." Before they go in for a test or exam, be reassuring and positive. After each exam, encourage a child to talk it through with you. Then move on and focus on the next test, rather than dwelling on things that can't be changed.

- A Concentrate on the future
- B Don't add to the pressure
- C Get rid of phobias
- D Don't raise your voice
- E Provide proper nutrition
- F Make use of medications
- G Remember about natural anxiety
- H Encourage proper relaxation

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

TEA

While tea dates back almost 5,000 years to ancient China, Great Britain was one of the last of the sea-faring nations to be introduced to it. By 1650 Americans were already drinking tea, yet because of the Cromwellian Civil Wars, the first tea sample did not reach England until approximately 1652-1654. Tea quickly replaced ale as the national drink of England. In 1699, Englishmen were drinking only 40,000 pounds of tea a year. By 1709 the annual average was 240,000 pounds! The price remained artificially high due to trade monopolies. By the 1800s tea rivaled beer in popularity, even amongst the poor. It was a hot item to warm the often cold meals of the needful, and boiling the water made it a safe drink.

Tea soon became a custom in English households—from middle-class family teas to upper-class “At Home” events. It served to satisfy the stomach between the two o'clock luncheon and the eight o'clock dinner. A ‘family’ tea included such foods as sardines, potted meats and muffins. Tea was brewed by the mistress, the butler and footmen having brought her the necessary tools—silver tea caddy, teapot, kettle and heater, and teacups.

AT HOME TEAS

“At Home” teas in the upper-class establishments were social events, often by invitation only. They were a chance for ladies and gentlemen (the few males who attended) to exchange gossip, plan future soirees and be introduced to new acquaintances. A hostess had to be very careful about the latter, however. She could only introduce a lady to another if both parties wished for it.

Guests arrived from a quarter past four until half past five. At the height of the Social Season, the most pressed ladies usually only stayed for a quarter of an

hour, as they were on their way to another ‘five o’clock tea.’ Cakes, thin bread and butter, fruits and sandwiches comprised the food, while big silver urns dispensed tea and coffee.

In early Victorian days, sandwiches were made only of ham, tongue or beef. The hostess presided over a small side table near the main buffet. She would never think of serving ice creams or water ices in tall ice glasses. Rather, ice plates and paper cups were used. And the guests reciprocated good manners by never asking for an alternative beverage other than what the hostess had provided.

1. According to paragraph 1

A tea was brought to England from North America

B the use of tea increased sixfold in ten years

C tea soon became as popular as ale

D the poor didn’t have their food hot

2. It is stated in paragraph 2 that.

A in English families tea was made by servants

B having tea was more than a family gathering

C a ‘family’ tea was served with various sweets

D a ‘family’ tea replaced regular dinner

3. The author **DOESN’T** say that.

A ladies were seldom introduced to gentlemen

B ladies used to visit several tea parties a day

C ‘At Home’ teas couldn’t be visited freely

D drinks were accompanied by snacks

4 According to the passage

A the hostess’s place was by the sideboard

B the choice of sandwiches was rather poor

C the choice of proper cups was important

D the guests were free to order a drink

5. It can be inferred from the passage that.

A in the 18th century raw water was dangerous

B ‘At Home’ teas lasted approximately an hour

C tea was expensive because it was brought from afar

D in upper classes households tea was served in silver cups

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

11. *Museum of the Early Middle Ages*

Viale Lincoln, 3. Tel. 0654228199. **Opening hours:** 9a.m. - 1.30 p.m. Closed Mondays. **Admission:** €1, reduced €1. Items from the late Antiquity and from the early Middle Ages.

12. *Central Museum of the Italian "Risorgimento" Complesso del Vittoriano, Via San Pietro in Carcere.* Tel. 066793526. www.risorgimento.it

Opening hours: 9.30 a.m. - 6.30 p.m. Closed on the first Monday of the month. **Admission:** free. The great rooms inside the Vittoriano host over 500 works of art, old photographs, relics and arms telling of the unification of Italy from the beginning of the 19th century to the end of the First World War. Historical documentaries are subtitled in English.

13. *Wax Museum*

Piazza S.S. Apostoli, 67. Tel. 066796482. **Opening hours:** 9 a.m. - 8 p.m. **Admission:** €8, reduced €6. 110 statues of celebrities.

14. *National Museum*

Via Merulana, 248. Tel. 0646974831. **Opening hours:** Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 a.m. — 2 p.m., Thursday, Saturday, Sunday and holidays, 9 a.m. - 7.30 p.m., closed Mondays. **Admission:** €6, reduced €~. Material from excavations in the Middle and Far East.

15. *National Museum of Popular Art and Traditions*

Piazza Marconi, 8. Tel. 065926148. **Opening hours:** Tuesday- Sunday 9 a.m. — 8 p.m. Closed Mondays. **Admission:** €4, reduced €2. Costumes and aspects of the traditional Italian life.

16. *The Virginia War Museum*

See one of the nation's largest collections of military posters, plus uniforms, insignia, weapons, vehicles, and photographs — a collection of more than 60,000 artifacts from 1775 to the present: U.S. military history comes out of the history book in this visually exciting museum filled with military memorabilia.

247-8523. **Admission:** €8

In which of the museums will you

- A** see a fascinating collection of watercolors?
- B** see various exhibits of a very great age?
- C** see the modeled images of famous people?
- D** learn more about Oriental cultures?
- E** learn about the customs of the country?
- F** see American arms and combat pictures?
- G** learn how the country was united?
- H** learn how the country was ruled in the Middle Ages?

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876—right? Well, actually, a German schoolteacher managed to do it fifteen years before Bell, (17) _____.

In 1860 Philip Reis rigged up what (18) _____.

This instrument was built from an improbable assortment of items: a violin, a knitting needle, an ear carved in wood, even a piece of sausage. “I succeeded in inventing an apparatus by which ...one can reproduce sounds of all kinds at any desired distance I named the instrument [the] ‘telephone.’”

It worked—but poorly. So, Reis kept tinkering with it. He hooked up a wire between his workshop and the school, which convinced his students that he was using the telephone to eavesdrop on them. (19) _____ and his models became more and more sophisticated.

Eventually Reis sent some improved models of his telephone to scientists around the world. They could transmit music fairly well, (20) _____. “Single words were perceptible indistinctly,” said one listener. Nobody seemed very impressed.

Most scientists at the time regarded the Reis telephone as little more than a toy. Crushed, (21) _____, and died of tuberculosis in 1874. Two years later, Alexander Graham Bell filed the patent that earned him the glory and (22) _____.

- A** but speech came out garbled at best
- B** he worked on his telephone for several years
- C** financial rewards of telephone invention
- D** he tried to build a better telegraph
- E** but he didn’t have very good PR

- F it was of no importance in a business light
- G he described as an “artificial ear”
- H he abandoned work on it

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHERE DID WE GET THE NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK?

Early England was a much-conquered country. The Romans and Saxons were two of the conquerors who left their (23) _____ on the development of the English language. Originally, all the days of the week had Roman names (24) _____ the planets. The Romans (25) _____ that the first hour of each day was ruled by a different planet, and the days of the week were named accordingly. After the Saxon invasions certain days were renamed for Teutonic gods. The name (26) _____ of the days of the week are listed below:

Sunday is an English translation of the Latin “Sun’s Day,” the old Teutonic people’s (27) _____ day of the sun. *Monday* is from the Anglo-Saxon “Monan-daeg,” (28) _____ Moon’s Day. *Tuesday* is named in (29) _____ of the Teutonic god Tiw, the son of Woden. *Wednesday* is named after the supreme Teutonic god Woden. *Thursday* is named for Woden’s son, Thor, God of thunder and lightning. *Friday* is from the Anglo-Saxon “Frigg-daeg,” named to honor Frigg, the wife of Woden and the goddess of marriage and love. *Saturday* is from the Anglo-Saxon “Saeter-daeg”, and named for the Roman god of Saturn, (30) _____ a day of bad omen.

The Quakers and more modern Israelis have a more exact, less pagan- (31) _____ system for naming the days. They (32) _____ call them first day, second day, third day, etc. The Quakers are very practical, if not very romantic.

23	A	brand	B	mark	C	note	D	feature
24	A	representing	B	expressing	C	showing	D	acting
25	A	understood	B	believed	C	learned	D	heard
26	A	foundations	B	origins	C	reasons	D	births
27	A	favorite	B	preferred	C	sacred	D	chosen
28	A	formulating	B	intending	C	planning	D	meaning
29	A	fame	B	honor	C	respect	D	praise
30	A	considered	B	imagined	C	accepted	D	dreamt
31	A	powered	B	modified	C	impressed	D	influenced
32	A	absolutely	B	really	C	simply	D	totally

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (33—42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

TELEPHONE

In a period when several inventors (33) _____ toward more effective communication by wire, Alexander Bell, a teacher of the deaf, came in first with his invention of the telephone. It was his fascination with the human ear, especially the way sound waves cause the soft membrane of the eardrum (34) _____, that led him to believe that voices could be sent mechanically. The patent was granted (35) _____ March 7, 1876. Three days later, Bell's assistant became the first person to receive a phone call. Bell, who (36) _____ acid on his clothes, called over the phone, "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you." Just over a year (37) _____, the first telephone line was installed.

33	A	have worked	B	had worked	C	work	D	were working
34	A	vibrate	B	to vibrate	C	vibrated	D	vibrates
35	A	on	B	at	C	in	D	since
36	A	spilled	B	was spilling	C	has spilled	D	had spilled
37	A	lately	B	late	C	latest	D	later

WHY DO MILITARY UNIFORMS OFTEN HAVE BUTTONS UP THE CUFF OF THE SLEEVE?

According to legend, the answer dates back to the time of Napoleon. (38) _____ emperor was quite a snappy dresser and a perfectionist when it came to the appearance of his (39) _____. He hated the sight of soldiers (40) _____ their noses on the sleeves of their uniforms. (41) _____ this nasty habit, he had large buttons (42) _____ onto the uniform sleeves.

Have you ever tried to wipe your nose on a sleeve full of brass buttons? Not a pleasant experience, but still preferable to a trip to the guillotine for disobeying orders.

38	A	The	B	A	C	—	D	An
39	A	man	B	men	C	man's	D	men's
40	A	to wipe	B	wipe	C	wiping	D	were wiping
41	A	To	B	To be	C	Having	D	Discourage
42	A	were sewing	B	sewing	C	sewn	D	been sewn

TEST 3

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

WAYS TO FIGHT DEPRESSION

If you feel depressed, it's best to do something about it — depression doesn't just go away on its own. In addition to getting help from a doctor or therapist, here are 5 things you can do to feel better.

1. Take a 15- to 30-minute brisk walk every day — or dance, jog, or bike if you prefer. People who are depressed may not feel much like being active. But make yourself do it anyway (ask a friend to exercise with you if you need to be motivated). Once you get in the exercise habit, it won't take long to notice a difference in your mood.

2. Depression can affect appetite. One person may not feel like eating at all, but another might overeat. If depression has affected your eating, you'll need to be extra mindful of getting the right nourishment. Proper nutrition can influence a person's mood and energy. So eat plenty of fruits and vegetables and get regular meals (even if you don't feel hungry, try to eat something light, like a piece of fruit, to keep you going).

3. Try to identify any situations that have contributed to your depression. When you know what's got you feeling blue and why, talk about it with a caring friend. Talking is a way to release the feelings and to receive some understanding. If there's no one to tell, pouring your heart out to a journal works just as well. Once you air out these thoughts and feelings, turn your attention to something positive.

4. With depression, a person's creativity and sense of fun may seem blocked. Take time to play with a friend or a pet, or do something funny for yourself. Find something to laugh about — a funny movie, perhaps. Laughter helps lighten your mood.

5. Depression affects a person's thoughts, making everything seem dismal, negative, and hopeless. If depression, has you noticing only the negative, make an effort to notice the good things in life. Try to notice one thing, then try to think of one more. Consider your strengths, gifts, or blessings. Most of all, don't forget to be patient with yourself. Depression takes time to heal.

To fight depression one should _____

A be highly motivated

- B** consult a good psychiatrist
- C** remember to eat healthily
- D** try different kinds of physical activities
- E** look on the bright side
- F** try to make as many friends as possible
- G** not forget to humour oneself
- H** try to find someone to share his/her problems with

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

According to legend, Marco Polo brought the secrets of ice cream with him from the Orient, together with a lot of other savories. There is, however, no proof of that, although there is some evidence that the Chinese indulged in iced drinks and desserts, which gives some weight to the Marco Polo theory.

The Chinese did, however, teach Arab traders how to combine syrups and snow, to make an early version of the sherbet. Arab traders proceeded to show Venetians, then Romans, how to make this frozen delight. The Emperor Nero was quite fond of pureed fruit, sweetened with honey, and then mixed with snow - so much so that he had special cold rooms built underneath the imperial residence in order to store snow. In the 1500s, Catherine de Medici brought the concept of the sorbet to the French, who were soon to make a great improvement on it.

As you must have noted, the above are frozen desserts, not ice cream. That invention awaited the development of the custard, then the discovery that freezing it would create a heavenly dessert. This notable event occurred in 1775 in France, and was shortly followed by the invention of an ice cream machine, which did a much better job of creating a light and fluffy frozen custard than beating by hand could do.

Thomas Jefferson, who imitated Nero in having a special cold room for storing snow, provided us with the first recipe for ice cream found in the United States. Not to be outdone, George Washington invested in one of the ice cream machines.

Until 1851, ice cream (or, more frequently, cream ice) was solely made at home. But a daring man from Baltimore, named Jacob Fussell, changed all that by opening the first ice cream factory.

Near the turn of the century, the ice cream soda was created, although by who seems to be in question - either James W. Tuff or Robert Green. It does seem to have been done by accident, however, a scoop of ice cream falling in a glass of

flavored soda water. At any rate, the drink became a national craze, and many a girl and boy went courting over an ice cream soda. So many, in fact, that many municipalities passed laws forbidding the sale of soda water on Sunday. Quickly afterwards, the 'sundae' was invented – it contained ice cream, syrup, and whipped cream of the soda, but without the evil influence of soda water. Numerous variations existed.

The next ice cream craze came with the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Saint Louis. Charles Menches was doing a lively business selling scoops of ice cream in dishes, all the way up to the point that he ran out of dishes. Frustrated, but determined to still find a way to make a profit, he lighted upon his friend Ernest Hamwi, who was selling a wafer-like cookie called zalabia. The combination proved irresistible.

6. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A The first ice cream was made of snow.
 - B Marco Polo added savories to ice cream.
 - C The Chinese taught the Italians to make ice cream.
 - D Frenchmen played a great role in developing ice cream.
7. It is stated in the passage that
- A Nero kept snow in a special basement
 - B Catherine de Medici was fond of frozen desserts
 - C Thomas Jefferson created the first ice cream recipe
 - D George Washington invented a device for making ice cream
8. It is **NOT** mentioned in the passage that.
- A the Marco Polo version may be a fiction
 - B big amounts of ice cream and soda are unhealthy
 - C people used to combine snow with various ingredients
 - D many great people have something to do with the development of ice cream
9. It can be inferred from the passage that.
- A people prefer fluffy ice cream
 - B ice cream developed from pureed fruit
 - C the history of ice cream has had several peaks
 - D homemade ice cream is tastier than industrially made
10. Charles Menches.
- A made profit in 1900
 - B liked Syrian cookies

C was upset not to be able to sell ice cream

D didn't have time to wash the dishes for his ice cream

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

11. William & Mary Bookstore 106 Jamestown Road/221-2480 FAX (757) 221-2498. This college bookstore offers a wide selection of authorized insignia clothing, caps, souvenirs and gifts. Large general book section in addition to textbooks, website: www.wbkstore.com/L/wm

12. Soccer Mainea.Patriot Plaza. 3044 Richmond Road/565-0384

Now open at Patriot Plaza in Williamsburg, this store has everything you need for soccer, lacrosse, field hockey and more. Featuring the largest selection of athletic sportswear available anywhere. Experience the Soccer Mainea difference today!

13. Rack Room Shoes. Williamsburg Outlet Mall/565-0389

Welcome to the world of brand-name shoes! Save up to 40% off most retailers' prices on brand-name shoes for the entire family. Style, selection and value...you get it all here!

14. Williamsburg Drug Co.440 Duke of Gloucester Street/229-1041

Operating continuously since 1895, this store represents an old-fashioned drug store with all the amenities of a modern pharmacy. Whether it be a fine cigar, souvenirs or a selection from their soda fountain, you will be amazed at the quality and scope of their merchandise.

15. Williamsburg Pavilion Shops. (600 Richmond Rd. (Rt. 60W.)

Located on heavily traveled Richmond Road, they offer a unique opportunity to purchase the finest gifts and home furnishings at reasonable prices. Five minutes west of colonial Williamsburg.

16. Williamsburg House of Crafts 6965 Richmond Road/564-0308

"This is the best place to shop in Williamsburg" is heard frequently here. Six rooms display crafters' handmade items, folk art, floral designs, woodworking, decorative clothing, jewelry, baskets and much more. A delightful mix of handcrafted items and friendly service. Located 1/4 mile west of the Pottery. Open daily at 9am. Buses are welcome!

Here you can buy

- A** the best medicine
- B** jewelry and souvenirs
- C** items produced not by machine
- D** things for your household
- E** literature on different subjects
- F** different brands of footwear
- G** bags and accessories
- H** any sports equipment

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

FIRST COMPUTER

(17) _____ when a British mathematician named Charles Babbage dreamed up the idea of a mechanical calculator. He called it a “difference engine.” Like the railroad, (18) _____.

It took Babbage ten years to build just one section of his difference engine. When it was completed, (19) _____. But even as he was working on the difference engine, he conceived of something even more ambitious: a machine that could be programmed with punch cards to perform even the most complex calculations. In other words, a mechanical computer.

Babbage made hundreds of drawings outlining his new idea. He envisioned that this “analytical engine” would be about as big and heavy as a small locomotive, (20) _____. It would be able to add or subtract forty-digit numbers in a few seconds, and multiply similarly large numbers in about two minutes.

(21) _____, since this was a more than hundred years before the first electronic computer was created. (22) _____ to create the complex machine. He did, however, develop other more practical things, including something for those newfangled railroad locomotives.

- A** people marveled at its sophistication
- B** Babbage was a bit ahead of his time
- C** it was designed to operate by steam
- D** it became more and more complex
- E** containing thousands of finely machined gears
- F** technology was not far enough advanced

G it contained ten thousand vacuum tubes

H railroads were still brand-new in 1822

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Bathing was (23) _____ not only to keep people clean but also was involved in religious and magic rituals. Bathing was an ablution to (24) _____ the invisible stains acquired by touching the dead, committing crimes, or touching a diseased person.

Although homes in the Indus valley of Pakistan were (25) _____ with bathrooms as early as 3000 B.C., the use of baths as a (26) _____ of keeping clean was introduced much later by the ancient Romans. Roman bath houses were public (27) _____ that often included games, libraries, and stalls where goods were sold. The baths were warm, hot, and cold, and a Roman (28) _____ each one successively. The daily visit to the bath house was one of Rome's (29) _____

Over time, people discovered that bathing could prevent disease, and it became a very (30) _____ affair. In fact, the bathroom today is a personal sanctuary where one can escape from the hubbub of life, other people, and even do some reading.

People in the United States consider a daily bath to be (31) _____. However, they usually take a shower to get clean and use the bathtub mainly for relaxation, which is not too different from the rituals used thousands of years ago. (32) _____ a shower can be invigorating and refreshing, but soaking in a bathtub full of warm water, surrounded by candles, can be a ritualistic event.

23	A	desired	B	introduced	C	intended	D	recommended
24	A	wash	B	hide	C	leave	D	remove
25.	A	equipped	B	supported	c	protected	D	occupied
26	A	means	B	try	c	practice	D	manner
27	A	dwellings	B	locations	c	places	D	regions
28	A	joined	B	entered	c	examined	D	offered
29	A	exercises	B	duties	c	tasks	D	amusements
30	A	secret	B	specific	c	surprising	D	private
31	A	essential	B	exciting	c	ambitious	D	prestigious
32	A	Having	B	Enjoying	c	Taking	D	Getting

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (33—42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHY IS A HORSESHOE THOUGHT TO BE GOOD LUCK?

A (33) _____ charm comes from the legend of St. Dunstan, who, because of his talent as a blacksmith, (34) _____ by the devil to shoe his cloven hoof. St. Dunstan agreed, but in carrying out the task, he caused the devil such pain that he was able to make him (35) _____ never to enter a house that has a horseshoe (36) _____ above the doorway. Thus, from the Middle Ages on, the horseshoe (37) _____ good luck.

33	A	horseshoe's	B	horseshoe	C	horseshoes	D	horseshoes'
34	A	asked	B	has been asked	C	had been asked	D	was asked
35	A	to promise	B	promise	c	promising	D	be promised
36	A	is hanging	B	being hung	c	has been hung	D	hanging
37	A	has considered	B	has been considered	c	is considered	D	had been considered

A MELTING POT

The term melting pot is (38) _____ associated with the United States. The United States is a melting pot of people from different cultures and races. While American English is generally standard, American speech can (39) _____ according to what part of the country you are in. Certain traits and personalities are connected with certain regions. Westerners are known as (40) _____ traditional of Americans, and the most tolerant of change and differences. Midwesterners are known for (41) _____ honest, straightforward people of traditional values. The southwest has had the least influence by European immigrants. Much of its culture (42) _____ by native Americans and by Spanish. Southerners are known for their hospitality. The Northeast is well known for its culture with excellent theaters and museums.

38	A	strong	B	stronger	C	strongest	D	strongly
39	A	be differed	B	be differing	C	to differ	D	differ
40	A	least	B	the least	c	the less	D	little
41	A	to be	B	be	c	being	D	been
42	A	has been	B	had defined	c	defined	D	is defining

TEST 4

TASK 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

1. Having definite objectives will help you to work towards your goals. Break them down into smaller ones as you work towards your ultimate goals. It is much better than having everything going round in your head and being unsure whether you are actually carrying out your plans.

2. Keep abreast of what your competitors are doing. Many times I talk to people who are in business and yet have no idea even of who their competitors are.' Also find out about your customers. Who are they? What and why do they purchase from you? This will help you to get more of the right type of customers.

3. On a regular basis you need to continuously review and monitor your progress and where you are. Monitoring the progress means that if something isn't working you can modify it immediately. This will help you to take your business to the next level.

4. Get help from experts - use their knowledge to help you grow your business. Recruit a PR person, a bookkeeper, an admin person etc. Check out the expert advice and list of recommended experts contained in the Business Essentials section of the Mums in Business website. Ensure you have the support network - family, friends and of course Mums in Business.

5. We often get lost in our businesses, especially when it is new, so try and take time out for yourself on a regular basis. Treat yourself to lunch with friends, get your hair/nails done, play golf, go shopping etc. Every one of us has the ability to achieve our goals and dreams. So believe in yourself, believe that you can do it and with help and support from your friends and family this is possible.

A Don't take on too many expenses at the beginning

B Start with as much of your own money as possible

C Examine your future business expenses

D Have faith that you will soon succeed

E Research and study your market

F Know exactly what you want to achieve

G Discard the myth that you can do it all yourself

H Evaluate and supervise your business

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

The wallet is a tiny, often pocket-sized tool for storing cash, and other small articles such as credit cards, bank cards, drivers' licenses, identification cards, and other valuables such as these. Usually, it is made from fabrics such as leather, or synthetic plastics. Typically, wallets are associated with men, as most women carry a similar object known as a purse. However, in modern day society, many women now also carry wallets as they are smaller and often, more convenient. Some women carry purses with wallets tucked inside of them.

Wallets were invented in the late 1600's, almost immediately after paper currency was introduced. Paper currency was invented in Massachusetts in 1690. Prior to this, simple purses were used to carry around metal coins. The first wallets were generally made from cow or horse leather, and had one small pouch for where people would place their identification cards (known then as calling cards).

Today's modern wallet, which has many different slots for our many cards, was invented in the 1950's, because of the invention of the first credit card. Wallets virtually remained the same throughout the 20th century, with the exception of the Velcro wallet which was introduced in the 1970's. Late in the 20th century, in 1996, what is known as the Allett billfold wallet was invented. This type of wallet reduced the bulkiness of the original wallet by nearly half. In the 21st century, wallets have evolved in many ways including numerous shapes, sizes and color, all mostly for stylistic purposes rather than function.

Wallets are a huge hit among pick-pockets, who target people carrying wallets in the pockets of their pants. To avoid this, some wallet owners have chains connecting their wallets to their pants. Other wallet owners have inside pockets on their coats, so that they cannot be pick-pocketed without noticing.

Although the wallet was originally designed to carry around cash, in modern society they are more often used for carrying credit cards. With the advanced systems of banks and other money institutes, people feel that carrying around cash is often unnecessary and a hassle. Some people still like to carry around change purses, which can be convenient for small purchases where using a credit card or bank card would be silly and wasteful.

6. According to paragraph 1 wallets.

A have a great value for their owners

- B** are an object of men's outfit
- C** contain important belongings
- D** are seldom used by women

7. According to paragraph 2.

- A** wallets were introduced in Massachusetts
- B** people used the first wallets for small change
- C** at first wallets looked like tiny leather purses
- D** the first wallets served for carrying documents

8. It is stated in the passage that.

- A** the purpose of the wallet has changed overtime
- B** people prefer paying for small things in cash
- C** the purse is usually smaller than the wallet
- D** the ideal shape of the wallet has been found

9. It is NOT mentioned in the passage that wallets are

- A** made of various materials
- B** often stolen from their owners
- C** over three hundred years old
- D** used for virtual money

10. The author states that.

- A** the wallet wasn't changed for 200 years
- B** square wallets are multifunctional
- C** there have been two types of wallets
- D** modern wallets have become thinner

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

11. PALA11O VENEZIA. Via del Plebiscite, 118. Tel892101. Opening hours: Tuesday — Sunday 10 a.m. — 7 p.m., closed 1 January. Admission: €9, reduced €6. Until 6 February.

The exhibition compares for the first time the two most important empires in history, the Roman and the Chinese Qin and Han dynasties covering the period from the 2nd century BC to the 4th century AD. Over 450 Italian and Chinese masterpieces reconstruct the phases and salient moments in the rise and

development of the two empires, throwing light on aspects of everyday life, society, religious, worship and economy.

12. MUSEI DI VILLA TORLONIA, CASINA DELLS CIVETTI Via Nomentana, 70. Information: 060608. Opening hours: Tuesday - Sunday, 9 a.m. — 7 p.m. Admission: €3, reduced €2. Until 30 January. The exhibition of some 40 works documents the presence of the rose, its iconic meaning and fortune in de costive arts at the beginning of the 20th century. The display includes ceramics, porcelain, glass and bronze vases, furnishings, coral, gold and glass jewelry.

13. COLOSSEUM

Piazza del Colosseo. TeL 0639967700.

Opening hours: until 15 February, 8.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. (Ticket office closes (3.30 p.m.). Closed 25 December and 1 January. Admission: €12, reduced €7.50 (Ticket valid for two days also for the Palatino and Forum Romanum). Reservation advised.

14. ARA PACIS MUSEUM

Tel. 060608. Opening hours: Tuesday-Sunday 9 a.m. — 7 p.m. (Ticket office closes at 6 p.m.), 24 and 31 December, 9a.m.— 2 p.m., closed Mondays, !January, 1 May and 25 December. Admission: €9, reduced €7. www.arapacis.it

The first architectural work erected in the historical town centre of Rome since the fall of Fascism. Inside the museum is a display of the celebrated Augustan altar of peace.

15. MAXXI - Museo nazionale dell'arte del XXI secolo

Via Guido Reni, 4a. Tel. 0639967350. Opening hours: Tuesday—Sunday, 11 a.m.— 7p.m., Thursday, 11 a.m.— 10p.m. (Ticket office closes at 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.) Admission: €11, reduced €7. www.maxxiparc.beniculturali.it

The MAXXI museum is not only a space for exhibitions of art from this century, but also a laboratory for artistic, culturally innovative and linguistic experimentation.

16. HAMPTON UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

See works of traditional art representing people and cultures from around the world, as well as works by noted black artists. The museum is located on the campus of historic Hampton University. Museum hours are 8 to 5pm, Monday through Friday; noon to 4pm, Saturday and Sunday. Closed on major holidays and campus holidays. Free admission. 727-5308.

Where you can

- A look at splendid watercolors?
- B view Oriental culture as well?
- C observe anti-war exhibits?
- D see the exhibits of the last century?
- E enjoy pieces of art of different nations?
- F study animal biodiversity?
- G spend time more than once?
- H do some creative work?

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

What if you went to sleep and woke up ten days later? It happened to millions of people in Europe in October of 1582, (17) _____.

It all had to do with problems in the calendar instituted 1,628 years before by Julius Caesar. That was just the tiniest bit off, and so (18) _____, for sixteen hundred years. The spring equinox had drifted from March to winter. Things were a mess.

Pope Gregory III took matters in hand. He appointed a committee of calendar experts to examine the problem, and (19) _____. The pope accepted their recommendations and issued a papal bill mandating the changes.

But to get things back on schedule, ten days had to be slashed. So on October 4, 1582, much of Western Europe went to sleep and woke up the next morning on October 15. Reaction was mixed. (20) _____, who they thought was trying to steal days from their lives. On the other hand, peasants living in isolated rural villages barely noticed at all. (21) _____, creating massive confusion. But eventually everyone let go of the missing days and adopted (22) _____.

- A the citizens of Frankfurt, Germany, rioted against the pope
- B the new calendar wasn't adopted for 170 years
- C they suggested a more scientifically correct model
- D some countries didn't accept the change for years
- E the world lost eleven minutes per year
- F the Gregorian Calendar we still use today
- G the Gregorian Calendar is off one day every 3000 years
- H and some of them were quite upset about it

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

There are always people who predict the end of the movie industry. When television first became popular, many people said that it would be the death of film. Yet (23) _____ more freedom and with newer technology, movies became better than ever.

Today many filmmakers are predicting that film will be obsolete in just a few years and will be (24) _____ by digital media. Some people think that a link of computers, digital video disks, satellites, and television will eventually sound the death knell for movies.

How (25) _____ are these predictions? As Sam Goldwyn once said, “Never (26) _____ forecasts, especially about the future.” In 1922, Thomas Edison said, “I (27) _____

that the motion picture will revolutionize our educational system and, in a few years, will supplant the (28) _____ of textbooks.” Over 25 years ago, some people predicted that the only way movies could (29) _____ with television was to be three-dimensional.

It (30) _____ that prophets and futurists have been trying to (31) _____ the movie industry for years. However, there’s a very good (32) _____ that movies are going to be around for a long time to come.

23	A	awarded	B	given	C	presented	D	shown
24	A	returned	B	replaced	C	succeeded	D	supplied
25	A	accurate	B	tragic	c	careful	D	standard
26	A	do	B	carry	c	make	D	preserve
27	A	observe	B	believe	c	decide	D	discover
28	A	help	B	practice	c	need	D	use
29	A	compete	B	participate	c	dispute	D	fight
30	A	looks	B	turns	c	seems	D	becomes
31	A	plan on	B	kill off	c	rely upon	D	adjust to
32	A	luck	B	accident	c	chance	D	time

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (33—42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHY HAS SWITZERLAND TRADITIONALLY BEEN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY?

Today, Switzerland is a peace-loving, perennially neutral country. (33) _____ Swiss have not always been such a docile people. During (34) _____, Switzerland (35) _____ one-third of its population due to wars and the death of many of its mercenary soldiers. The decision to become a nation of pacifists (36) _____ more by self-survival than by altruism.

In fact, the Swiss government is so concerned with the survival of its people that they still have a program to build enough bunkers to protect the entire population of 6.8 (37) _____ people in the event of a nuclear attack, even though the cold war has finally ended.

33	A	A	B	—	C	The	D	An
34	A	1700	B	1700ieth	C	the 1700ieth	D	the 1700s
35	A	- has lost	B	had lost	c	lost	D	is lost
36	A	may have been	B	may be	c	may	D	may have
37	A	millions	B	million's	c	million	D	millions'

NEW COKE

1985 was not a good year for Coca-Cola. It (38) _____ one of the greatest marketing failures in history: the replacement of the original Coke formula with a new one.

For 99 years, the Coke formula had stayed the same. Yet, (39) _____ in the 1970s, the company started losing market share.

In response to these disturbing trends, Coca-Cola developed a new, (40) _____ formula. On April 23, 1985, the new formula hit the market. Many people liked the taste, but (41) _____ of people wrote angry letters demanding that the original formula be brought back. What Coca-Cola did not consider was how (42) _____ people were attached to the original taste and brand.

38	A	has marked	B	marked	C	was marked	D	had marked
39	A	began	B	begin	C	begun	D	beginning
40	A	sweeter	B	sweetest	C	the sweetest	D	more sweet
41	A	thousand's	B	thousand	C	thousands	D	thousands'
42	A	strong	B	strongly	C	stronger	D	strongest

TEST 5

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

TIPS ON BEING HAPPY

1. Free yourself from negative emotions such as, guilt, anger, doubt, fear, resentment, and worry. Your goal in this area should be to constantly examine, and then eliminate the negative emotions you find in your own life. This is, quite possibly, the largest part of finding true happiness.

2. Imagine yourself as perfectly healthy. Good health is another huge key to achieving true happiness. You become what you think and imagine. Imagine yourself eating the right things, exercising, and being happy when you look in the mirror.

3. You need to take the time to examine your past experiences in order to fully understand your current thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. You must learn to forgive others and embrace all the experiences, good and bad, that have shaped who you are today. Only then can you move forward to becoming the best you possible.

4. A true measure of your personality is the loving and intimate relationships you have. If you are involved in relationships you know are unhealthy, it's time to make a change. Strive to be around people who love you, build you up, and whom you look up to.

5. This is about living on purpose. You need a commitment to something greater than yourself if you want to find happiness. Start thinking about how you can use your talents, personality, and skills to make the world a better place.

- A Try to be physically fit
- B Spend more time going out
- C Don't discuss your private life
- D Analyze what you have lived through
- E Improve other people's lives
- F Develop harmony and peace of mind
- G Review your contacts
- H Read humorous books

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Halloween has its roots in Samhain (pronounced sow-in), an ancient harvest festival held at the end of the Celtic year. The festival marked the end of summer and the beginning of the dark wintertime. It was believed the spirits of the dead returned on this eve to damage crops and play tricks on the living. It was also believed that the Celtic priests, or Druids, were able to make predictions about the future, which they did during large bonfire celebrations where they wore animal skins and sacrificed crops and animals to the spirits.

In early A.D., Romans came to the Celtic territories of modern day England, Scotland and Northern France, and were the first people to influence the celebration of Samhain. They brought their own holidays: Feralia, the Roman day to honor the dead in late October, as well as another holiday to honor Pomona, the Roman goddess of fruit and trees. It is possible that this Roman influence is the reason apples are given out and bobbed for on Halloween.

By 800 A.D., Christianity spread to the Celtic Territories and brought with it another holiday, “All Saints Day.” Pope Boniface IV, the designator of All Saints Day, was likely trying to replace Samhain with a similar but holier holiday meant to honor saints and martyrs. Later on, All Saints Day was renamed “All Hallows” and thus the day of Samhain (Oct. 31st) began to be called “All Hallows Eve,” and eventually shortened to “Hallowe’en.”

All of the holidays that were melded together to create our modern version of Halloween involved dressing up in one way or another. The celebrators of Samhain wore animal skins at their bonfire celebrations and those that observed “All Saints Day” often dressed as saints or angels. Later on men in Scotland would impersonate the dead on the day, explaining the ghoulish tradition we still observe.

During the mid-1800’s, Irish and English immigrants flooded the United States and brought Halloween with them. From these immigrants we received the Halloween traditions we recognize today, however skewed they are now. For instance, the first trick-or-treaters were far from today’s smiling children with commercialized costumes. They lived in Medieval England, and practiced “souling,” in which poor people would beg for sweet breads, in return for praying for the families’ souls. Later, the immigrants who brought Halloween to America would develop their own version of trick-or-treating, but it didn’t become popular here until the 1930s.

What used to be just a singular holiday with minimal things to purchase has turned into an entire “Halloween Season.” Between decorative lights and lawn ornaments, elaborate costumes and loads of candy, the average American spends a pretty penny on this fall holiday. However popular Halloween has become, the

recession has affected spending for this year's spooky night. Spending is down, according the National Retail Federation. Shoppers will spend an average of \$56.31 on the holiday compared to \$66.54 in 2008. Some ways people are cutting down include making homemade costumes, using last year's decorations and buying less expensive candies. For the children's sake, let's hope everyone doesn't resort to giving out apples and pennies.

6. It is stated in paragraph 1 that.

- A Halloween used to be celebrated at the end of the summer
- B the Druids' animal skins put off the spirits of the dead
- C the Celtic priests could foresee further events
- D the Druids wore skins of the sacrificed animals

7. According to paragraph 2.

- A Romans turned Samhain into Halloween
- B Romans influenced the early Celtic religion
- C the origins of some Halloween traditions are uncertain
- D people in France didn't celebrate Halloween till early A.D.

8. The name of the holiday.

- A was introduced by a pope
- B has been in use since 800 A.D.
- C appeared on the Celtic Territories
- D has nothing to do with harvest or crops

9. It can be inferred from the passage that.

- A Halloween has become a commercialized holiday
- B Halloween traditions have changed a lot since the 1930s
- C different cultures have the same traditions of keeping Halloween
- D immigrants in the US had no money to buy their children sweets

10. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- A People now have to reduce the amount of Halloween expenses.
- B Kids prefer getting sweets to getting apples or other fruit.
- C Americans set decorations outside their homes.
- D The holiday arrangements now last a long while

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

11. Broadland Cycle Hire

Explore the countryside around the Norfolk Broads by bike. Adults' and children's bikes for hire with tag alongs, baby seats and trailers. Tandems available. Helmets, locks, pumps available. Free route maps. Located in the car park at BeWILDerwood on A 1062. Adult cycles from \$10 per day. Children's from \$7 per day. Open daily in School Holidays. Other times by appointment.

Phone: 07887 480331

12. Riverside Rentals

Stunning self-catering riverside, waterside and countryside holiday cottages on the Norfolk Broads and surrounding idyllic village locations, most with own mooring.

Pets & families welcome. Sleep from 2 to 11 people.

We're here to make your holiday dreams come true, call us now or visit our website. Web: www.riverside-rentals.co.uk Lower Street, Horning, Norfolk NR12 8AA

13. Fairhaven

Unique woodland garden with private broad.- Dogs on leads welcome. - Children's nature trail. Wheelchair accessible. - Programme of events. Woodland activity centre. Tearooms and cafes that use the best, great-tasting local and seasonal ingredients, locally produced food and drink. - Plant sales. Open daily from 10 am.

For your free copy contact Aylsham Tourist Information Centre 01263 733903

or download www.visitbroadland.co.uk

14. Lathams

A great family day out! Pottering about on the broads? Then pop into Potter Heigham! Clothing. Gifts. Gardening. Groceries. Fishing Tackle Shop. Coffee Shop. Plus much, much more at amazing low prices every day. Open 7 days a week. *Bridge Street, Potter Heigham, Norfolk NR29 5 JE. Tel.: 01692 670080*
www.lathams-potter-heigham.co.uk

15. Canoeing

Many of the most beautiful parts of the Broads can only be seen by boat and Canadian canoes are a great way to discover the delights of this fragile wetland. Canoeing allows exploration of all but the smallest of the waterways of the Broads

- it's ideal for exploring the headwaters (less tidal waters). We don't recommend canoeing in the lower reaches. If you do, you need to be extremely experienced, fit and able. Canoe hire from over 10 locations throughout the Broads.

The Canoe Man. Tel.: 01603 499177 www.thecanoeman.com

16. Burgh Castle

Please check opening times Remains of the 3d century Roman fort built to defend the coast from Saxon raiders. Situated on the edge of the River Waveney with views over Breydon Water and HalVergate Marshes. *tel 01223 582700 www.englishheritage.org.uk*

Which of the advertisements informs about

- A a quiet holiday in a beautiful place?
- B a possibility to buy souvenirs?
- C an opportunity to visit a historic place?
- D a place to get the necessary equipment?
- E the necessity to have special skills?
- F a good place for hunting and fishing?
- G a possibility for the disabled to use the place?
- H the necessity to book a holiday beforehand?

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

When the modern Olympics started in 1896, a silver medal (17) _____ because gold was considered inferior. Gold replaced silver beginning with the 1904 Olympics. Today the gold medals are sterling silver (18) _____.

No medals were given in the 1900 Olympics held in Paris, France. Winners were (19) _____.

In 1996, during the Atlanta Olympic Games, Shun Fujimoto of Japan broke his leg during a tumbling run in the floor exercise. Knowing that his team needed him, he decided to (20) _____ in spite of the broken leg. He finished with a triple-somersault dismount. He gritted his teeth as pain shot through his leg when he landed. He didn't buckle but stood up. He scored 9.7. With the painful broken leg, Fujimoto had one more thing to do. He managed to climb on top of the podium and stand tall as he was (21) _____.

Today's Olympic creed stresses sportsmanship and the importance of participating rather than winning. In ancient Greece, the original Olympic Games

were much different. The only thing that mattered was winning. The victor was (22) _____, while those who finished second and third were sent home in disgrace.

- A awarded valuable pieces of art
- B allowed to participate in the games
- C presented with a gold medal
- D was given to first-place winners
- E compete in the ring competition
- F set a world and Olympic record
- G covered with a thin coat of pure gold
- H crowned with a wreath of olive leaves

WHY DOES IT FEEL GOOD WHEN YOU STRETCH? (UNCOILING THE SPRINGS)

Stretching (23) _____; a signal to the brain, telling it to make your muscles relax. As your muscles relax, you feel less tense. That’s why it feels so good to stretch.

The muscles in your body are (24) _____ springs. Imagine a spring that is very tight. You can’t compress it much or produce much power with it. On the other hand, if a spring is very loose, it’s quite (25) _____ to compress it. Once you (26) go of the compressed spring, it releases a great deal of force.

If your muscles are tight, they can’t be contracted very far and they don’t (27) _____ much power. Also, a tight muscle can’t absorb much shock and puts even more strain on your joints. Tight muscles not only (28) _____ your performance in whatever you’re doing; they can also lead to injuries.

If you (29) _____ just a few, minutes a day stretching your chest, back, shoulders, and legs, you’ll be more flexible and will (30) _____ a lot better.

Stretching may not be the fountain of youth, but regular stretching will (31) _____ you limber and make it easier to get in and out of your car or pick something up off the ground. You won’t be any younger, but you will feel younger. After all youth is a (32) _____ of mind.

23	A	presents	B	provides	C	offers	D	sends
24	A	similar	B	like	C	identical	D	same
25	A	comfortable	B	pleasant	C	lovely	D	easy
26	A	let	B	approve	C	provide	D	mind
27	A	construct	B	show	C	produce	D	present

28	A	limit	B	check	C	control	D	specify
29	A	miss	B	spend	C	waste	D	need
30	A	seem	B	be	C	look	D	feel
31	A	keep	B	possess	C	carry	D	maintain
32	A	form	B	state	C	phase	D	shape

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (33—42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHY IS THE LUMP IN A MAN’S THROAT CALLED AN “ADAM’S APPLE”?

The Adam’s apple (33) _____ only in men, and it got its name from an ancient embellishment of the story of Adam and Eve. Folklore had it that when Adam swallowed the (34) _____ fruit, one large piece of the apple (35) _____ in his throat and remained there, (36) a lump. This lump in every (37) _____ throat, his Adam’s apple, is an eternal reminder of his humility in the eyes of God.

33	A	has found	B	is found	C	had found	D	found
34	A	forbid	B	forbidding	C	forbade	D	forbidden
35	A	got	B	had got	C	has got	D	had been
36	A	to form	B	forming	C	forms	D	form
37	A	man’s	B	men	C	man	D	men’s

THOMAS COOK

The father of modern mass tourism was Thomas Cook who organized the first package tour in history. He arranged for the rail company (38) _____ one shilling per person for a group of campaigners from Leicester to a rally in Loughborough, eleven miles away. Cook was paid a share of the fares actually charged to the passengers, as the railway tickets (39) _____ at his own price.

There (40) _____ railway excursions before, but this one included entrance to an entertainment held in private grounds, rail tickets and food for the train journey.

Cook immediately saw the potential of a convenient ‘off the peg’ holiday product in (41) _____ everything was included in one cost. Afterwards he

pioneered package holidays in both Britain and on the European continent (where Paris and the Alps were (42) _____ destinations).

38	A	would charge	B	to	C	charging	D	had charged
39	A	couldn't be	B	couldn't	C	can't be	D	can't issue
40	A	has been	B	have	C	were	D	had been
41	A	whose	B	that	C	which	D	whose
42	A	most popular	B	the most	C	far	D	the more

TEST 6

TASK1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

1. Fallout 3. Ideal audience: old-school role-playing gamers and anyone who wants to see Washington in ashes. The return of the classic Fallout series is a sprawling re-creation of the Capitol area after a nuclear war. The tone is darker and less slyly humorous than previous Fallout games, but the sheer size and ambitions of the game impress. For Xbox 360, PS3 and PC. Rating: M for mature.

2. Grand Theft Auto IV. Ideal audience: well-adjusted adults who want to explore a rich, intelligent, politically incorrect digital rendition of New York City. As long as you can accept that a great work of modern entertainment can revolve around criminals - something long assumed in television and films - then it is almost impossible to deny that G.T.A. IV is one of the most compelling games in recent years. For Xbox 360, PS3 and PC. Rating: M for mature.

3. Gears of War. Ideal audience: testosterone-fuelled core gamers who like chain saws. When you think about the stereotypical video game, this is what you're thinking about: big guns, voracious alien bad guys, great graphics, huge explosions, cardboard-cutout characters, silly dialogue and cheap thrills all around. Not that there's anything wrong with that. For Xbox 360. Rating: M for mature.

4. Fable II. Ideal audience: emotionally mature children and most fans of delicate

entertainment design. This game is rated M not because it is especially violent or profane. It is rated M because in between casting spells and swinging swords you can have children, you can get married (and have affairs if you choose), and you can buy condoms. Shocking, I know. For Xbox 360.

5. Professor Layton and the Curious Village. Ideal audience: puzzle fans. One of the sleepers of 2008, Professor Layton ties together more than 100 beautifully designed brainteasers with an endearing anime-style story. The puzzles themselves are perfectly intelligible to non-gamers. For Nintendo DS. Rating: E for everyone.

Which video game would you choose if you wanted to

A have an experience of tough and rough fight?

- B** get an exciting experience of building a city in outer space?
- C** meet cosmic aliens?
- D** be engaged in brainstorming?
- E** play a game of stealing an ear?
- F** take part in a battle with zombies from a spaceship?
- G** try to scrape through the city ruins?
- H** practise in building relationships?

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Basketball was invented in December 1891 by James Naismith, a Canadian clergyman and educator, who then worked as an instructor at the Young Men's Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. The game appeared in response to the request of Naismith's supervisors to develop a vigorous and interesting form of entertainment suitable for indoor winter play. Naismith and his helpers spent 14 days, piecing together the rules for the game. The game used elements of football, soccer, and hockey, and the first ball used was a soccer ball. Originally teams had nine players, by 1897- 98 teams of five had become standard.

Many US colleges adopted the game between 1893 and 1895. Basketball rapidly spread nationwide and to Canada and other parts of the world; it also became a popular informal outdoor game. U.S. servicemen in World War II popularized the sport in many other countries. The popularity of the game reached new heights in the late 1970s, due largely to the creation of the NBA, its spectacular matches and recognizable stars.

Over the years, the equipment and the rules of the game have been somewhat changed. Nowadays basketball is played and watched world-wide by people of all ages and sexes.

6. The game of basketball appeared because Naismith,.

- A** was a responsible educator
- B** had been working it out for years
- C** had no suitable entertainment in winter
- D** was asked to create some winter pastime for his pupils

7. The number of a basketball team players.

- A** grew rapidly
- B** almost doubled
- C** soon decreased

D became half as big

8. During the Second World War.

A Americans played basketball all over the world

B basketball became more widespread due to American soldiers

C basketball became a popular informal outdoor game in Canada

D American specialists worked in many other countries of the world

9. It can be inferred from the passage that .

A basketball is the most popular indoor game

B the game of basketball is constantly changing

C by now basketball has become quite a different game

D the number of basketball fans grew owing to the NBA

10 According to the passage all of the following are true **EXCEPT**.

A Basketball had four peaks of popularity

B The game was developed in about a fortnight

C Basketball was welcomed by educational establishments

D Basketball used to be played with another sport's equipment

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT ABOUT TRAVELING WITH NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC?

Join us and you'll enjoy every minute spent with our thrilling expeditions. Each expedition is accompanied by experts ready to share their knowledge about different cultures and environments.

11. Eduardo Shaw grew up on the pampas of Argentina and has lived with his family in northwestern Patagonia for the past 18 years. A former teacher and now a naturalist and lecturer, he is deeply involved in local foundations and community projects that promote sustainable development. Eduardo has led National Geographic Expeditions to Antarctica as well as numerous trips to Patagonia. He looks forward to sharing his knowledge and passion for the region.

12. National Geographic photographer Bob Krist has shot several articles for *National Geographic* magazine and more than 30 articles for *National Geographic Traveler*, for which he is a contributing editor. His assignments have taken him to

all seven continents, and his images have won awards in the Pictures of the Year, *Communication Arts*, and World Press Photo competitions. His latest book on travel photography, *Travel Photography*

13. When Peter Hillary first climbed Mount Everest in 1990, he and his father, Sir Edmund Hillary — who made the first ascent in 1953 — became the first father and son to reach the summit. He reached the summit again in 2002 on a National Geographic- sponsored ascent later featured in the film *Surviving Everest*. Peter has completed 40 mountaineering expeditions and is deeply involved in assistance programs for the people of the Mount Everest region in Nepal.

14. Paula Swart has been a curator of Asian studies for the past 20 years and is currently an adjunct curator at the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia. Her recent exhibition «Rice is Life» focused on the cultural importance of this staple, particularly in Asia. She specializes in Buddhist art, the history of ceramic trade in Southeast Asia, and maritime archaeology. Paula has published several books on the art and architecture of Asian cultures, and has enjoyed introducing visitors to Asian culture and history for more than 25 years.

15. Travel writer Fiona Dunlop has explored northern Spain extensively, writing numerous articles about its culture and gastronomy. She is the author of the *National Geographic Traveler* guidebooks for Spain and Portugal as well as *Spain Chic* and the critically acclaimed book *New Tapas*, which explores Spain's evolving food culture. Fiona has written more than a dozen guidebooks and food culture books, covering destinations in Asia, Central America, Mexico (Mexican Modern), and North Africa (The North African Kitchen). In addition to living for long periods in France, Italy, and London, her hometown, she has long favored Andalusia, in southern Spain,

16. National Geographic Emerging Explorer, Tierney Thys, is a marine biologist and documentary filmmaker whose work explores the breadth of animal diversity from pole to pole and chronicles global environmental change. Tierney is a world authority on the giant ocean sunfish, *Mola mola*, and has led numerous expeditions worldwide from Africa to Baja, Japan, Indonesia and the Galapagos Islands to study these bizarre jelly-eating behemoths. Tierney has also developed and guided National Geographic student marine biology expeditions in Monterey Bay.

Which of the guides

A specializes in Oriental culture?

B has launched an educational program?

- C has traveled all over the world?
- D knows a lot about national cuisines?
- E used to work at school?
- F participates in environmental projects?
- G is an experienced alpinist?
- H is an underwater world expert?

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

The term “clipper” is probably derived from the verb “clip,” meaning to move quickly. It was given to sleek sailing ships (17) _____. Such ships were called Yankee clippers. The age of the clippers lasted for just a decade, from the late 1840s to the mid-1850s. Nonetheless, (18) _____.

Prior to the design of the Yankee clipper, England (19) _____ that had a top speed of three or four knots. However, the long, lean, and beautiful Yankee (20) _____. Even when heavily loaded, they could maintain such speeds over long periods of time. It was not uncommon for a clipper ship to average 400 miles in a 24-hour period.

Sadly, (21) _____. A few, like the *Cutty Sark*, are now museums.

Although some of these tall ships still sail the seas, they are usually not available to the public. One exception is the *Clipper City*, (22) _____.

Pan Am’s clipper aircraft have been gone for decades. But if you want to sail on a sleek clipper ship, you can charter the *Clipper City* at its home port in Chesapeake Bay, Virginia.

- A most of the sleek clipper ships have long since gone
- B ruled the seas with heavily armed merchant ships
- C clippers could travel at 20 knots or more
- D traveled a long distance by sea
- E known for their beauty and speed
- F a wonderful voyage across the ocean
- G a perfect replica of the original clipper
- H they had a profound impact on world trade

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Zebras are not the only (23) _____ that use camouflage. A white polar bear blends in with the snow, while animals that live in the desert are often yellowish or tan so that they blend in with the desert (24) _____.

However, snow, desert, forest, and mountains are not striped. So why do some animals, such as the zebra, have stripes? For years scientists have (25) _____ about the reason for striped animals. Today there are two prevalent theories.

The more (26) _____ theory suggests that a striped or spotted animal mimics light filtering through the trees or high grass and thus is camouflaged.

Another theory suggests that a black-and-white color scheme is an effective warning device, much like stripes on a railroad crossing gate. Stripes are not (27) _____ on mammals but are also (28) _____ on birds, reptiles, and insects. Stripes on a polecat, a marbled salamander, a pied kingfisher, and a carabid beetle warn predators that the striped creature is dangerous or inedible. A biologist (29) _____ an experiment in which cats and hornets were (30) _____ to taste the flesh of 38 different types of birds. The “least edible” rating was (31) _____ to the only three birds that were black and white.

Although scientists still do not completely agree on why some animals are striped, one fact they all agree on: a zebra is a(n) (32) _____ beautiful animal.

23	A	individuals	B	souls	C	characters	D	creatures
24	A	environment	B	medium	C	conditions	D	setting
25	A	insisted	B	argued	C	spoken	D	heard
26	A	delightful	B	normal	C	accepted	D	adequate
27	A	seldom	B	unique	C	common	D	general
28	A	found	B	placed	C	met	D	put
29	A	took	B	developed	C	found	D	did
30	A	suggested	B	told	C	allowed	D	let
31	A	given	B	offered	C	moved	D	transmitted
32	A	awfully	B	terribly	C	radically	D	strikingly

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (33—42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHERE DID THE BEARDED FIGURE UNCLE SAM COME FROM?

Sam Wilson was a meat packer who supplied (33) _____ beef to the U.S. Army in the nineteenth century. The barrels of meat were stamped “U.S.” (34) _____ they were property of (35) _____ United States, but the soldiers

(36) _____ that the initials were actually those of the supplier, “Uncle Sam” Wilson. The bearded figure of “Uncle Sam” was drawn and introduced by Thomas Nast, the same cartoonist who created the (37) _____ elephant.

33	A	preserving	B	preserve	C	preserved	D	being
34	A	to indicate	B	indicated	C	indicate	D	indicates
35	A	a	B	the	C	an	D	—
36	A	were joked	B	have joked	C	hadjoked	D	joked
37	A	Republicans’	B	Republican’s	C	Republican	D	Republicans

THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving is celebrated in the US on the fourth Thursday in November. For many Americans it is (38) ____ important holiday apart from Christmas. Schools, offices and most businesses close for Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving is associated with the time when Europeans first came to North America. In 1620 the ship the *Mayflower* arrived, (39) _____ about 150 people who today are usually called Pilgrims. They arrived at the beginning of a very hard winter and could not find enough to eat. But in the following summer Native Americans showed them what foods were safe to eat, (40) _____ that they could save food for the next winter. They held a big celebration to thank God and the Native Americans for the fact that they (41) _____. Today people celebrate Thanksgiving (42) _____ these early days.

38	A	most	B	more	C	the most	D	much more
39	A	brought	B	had brought	C	bringing	D	was bringing
40	A	so	B	before	C	after	D	since
41	A	survived	B	had survived	C	were survived	D	have survived
42	A	remember	B	to remember	C	remembered	D	remembers

TEST 7

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

TIPS FOR GROCERY SHOPPING

1. This is the cardinal rule of shopping. The list represents your grocery needs: the staples you're out of, and the food you need for upcoming meals. When you stray from the list, you're buying on impulse, and that's how shopping trips get out of control.

2. Each time you enter the grocery store is another chance to spend — almost inevitably, you buy more than one item. By reducing the frequency of your visits to the store, you're saving money, time and fuel. Plan ahead, make a weekly menu. But if you still find yourself running out for a few items, analyze the reason.

3. The more you interact with something, the more likely you are to buy it, says Paco Underhill in *Why We Buy*: “Virtually all unplanned purchases come as a result of the shopper seeing, touching, smelling, or tasting something that promises pleasure, if not total fulfillment.”

4. Make sure your prices are scanned correctly. Make sure your coupons are scanned correctly. Sale items, especially, have a tendency to be in the computer wrong, and yet few people ever challenge the price at the register. You don't need to hold up the line: simply watch the price of each item as it's scanned.

5. This is a common tip, but it's true: studies show that folks who shop when they're hungry buy more, they tend to buy all kinds of junk. If you go to the store for milk on a Sunday morning without eating breakfast, you are likely to come home with donuts and orange juice and Lucky Charms, too.

- A Check your receipt
- B Go during slow times
- C Go shopping less often
- D Write down everything you need
- E Avoid trips to the corner store
- F Shop on a full stomach
- G Don't buy junk food
- H Don't examine things you don't need

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

The Dogon are a tribe of poor, cave-dwelling, farming people in southern Mali in West Africa — hardly the likeliest source of advanced astronomical data. Yet according to a study of these people during 1946—50 by French anthropologists Marcel Griaule and Germaine Dieterlen, published in 1950, the Dogon priests know of a tiny secret star that they call *Po*. They state that it is composed of an exceedingly heavy substance and orbits the brilliant dog-star Sirius in a 50-year cycle, pursuing an elliptical path.

There is indeed such a star — Sirius B, first recorded scientifically in 1862, and so dense that a cubic metre of its matter weighs about 20,000 tonnes. Moreover, its orbit is just as the Dogon describe, which makes all the more remarkable the fact that Sirius B is totally invisible to the human eye and was photographed for the first time as recently as 1970.

So how do the Dogon know so much about it? Their explanation is even more remarkable, for they claim to have received their astronomical information (which also includes knowledge of Saturn's rings and the four major moons of Jupiter) from a race of space beings called the Nommos that visited the earth long ago from the Sirius star system!

In *The Sirius Mystery*, researcher Robert K. G. Temple supports an extraterrestrial origin for the Dogon data, but others are very sceptical. American cosmologist Dr Carl Sagan considers it far more likely that they gained their knowledge from travelling Europeans around 1930 — a time when details of Sirius, its tiny companion star and other astronomical data later became familiar in the Western world. It's a very probable solution, but one that may yet be disproved in a highly sensational manner. The Dogon also speak of a *second* star orbiting Sirius, at right angles to Sirius B. They call it *emme ya* ("sun of women"), but it is presently unknown to science: so what will scientists say if one day they discover that this star really does exist?

6. According to the text, the Dogon are.

- A West African people from another planet
- B a group of Africans raising crops or animals
- C French priests interested in Sirius
- D anthropologists who live in Mali

7. Which of the following is **TRUE** about *Pol*

- A It can be seen from Sirius star system.
- B Its description reminds of Sirius B.

- C It was discovered in 1950 by French astronomers.
- D It has an elliptical form.

8. The Dogon state that they learned about *Po* from

- A aliens from far away
- B French anthropologists
- C African astrologists
- D American cosmologists

9. The extraterrestrial origin of the Dogon data will be proved when

- A the Dogon share knowledge about Sirius B
- B scientists discover another satellite of Sirius
- C the orbit of the dog-star Sirius is calculated
- D data about Saturn's angles are obtained

10. Which of the following is **NOT** stated in the text?

- A Some scientists disbelieve the Dogon version.
- B Europeans traveled in West Africa last century.
- C Sirius B was discovered in the nineteenth century.
- D The Dogon get the information from the Nommos.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

TRADITIONS AND SUPERSTITIONS

11. '*Red tape*' is a complicated and annoying set of rules. A person found doing something wrong is said to have been 'caught red-handed'. If someone is 'in the red' they owe the bank money. Red also suggests excitement.

12. *Black* is often associated with bad things. A 'black day' is a day on which a disaster takes place, e.g. Black Monday. A 'black look' shows anger or hatred. But seeing a black cat is said to bring luck. Somebody who 'sees things in black and white' thinks everything is either bad or good.

13. *Green* in traffic lights means 'go', and if a person is 'given the green light' they have permission to do something. Green is associated with nature, and people who are good at growing plants are said to have 'a green thumb' or 'green fingers'.

14. *Yellow* is a warning color. In the US school buses are also yellow.

Americans tie a yellow ribbon round a tree in their garden to remember somebody who has gone to fight in a war.

15. *Blue* is associated with value: a blue chip (counter) has a high value in poker, and ‘blue-chip’ stocks are a good place to invest money. A blue ribbon is given for first prize in a show. Something that happens ‘once in a blue moon’ is very rare.

16. *White* color is associated with Christmas and snow, Halloween is celebrated with orange, pink is associated with St. Valentine’s Day. On Independence Day, everything is red, white and blue, the colors of the American flag.

Which color shows that

- A you have a particular festive?
- B something is fashionable?
- C you are in debt?
- D you will succeed in future?
- E there are attractions nearby?
- F a soldier used to live there?
- G you have got an award?
- H one can be a good gardener?

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

The Olympic rings, (17) _____, are five interlaced rings of blue, yellow, black, green, and red on a white background. The flag was designed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1913. The Olympic rings represent five continents (Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australia, and Europe) and are interlaced to (18) _____. At least one of the five colors is found in the flag of every nation in the world.

The first Olympic flag, which was approximately 10 feet by 6.5 feet, was made at the Bon Marche store in Paris, France, and flew over the Olympic stadium during the 1920 games in Antwerp, Belgium. The Olympic motto “*Citius, Altius, Fortius*” was also on the flag, Latin for “faster, higher, stronger.” The flag was made of satin and (19) _____. Because it first flew at the Antwerp Olympics, it was called “the Antwerp flag.”

This original flag was flown at every Olympics from 1920 to 1984. After 64 years of use, (20) _____ and a new flag made of Korean silk was presented by Korea. It was first flown in the 1988 Olympic Games.

If you look closely at the Olympic flag, you'll see how (21) _____ so that none can be removed. It's significant that (22) _____ meet at the Olympic games, where they are joined together in a common event.

- A the flag started showing signs of wear
- B the official emblem of the Olympic Games
- C a symbol of unity around the world
- D the five rings are interlaced
- E athletes and spectators from all over the world
- F demonstrate the power of the countries
- G represent the union of these continents
- H the rings and motto were embroidered

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Soccer is the most popular sport in the world, but a form of tennis is the second most popular sport. It's table tennis or Ping-Pong. This sport is played by more people in the United States than baseball or football.

(23) _____ no one knows for sure, it is believed that table tennis (24) _____ in England around the 12th century as a parlor game version of Royal Tennis, as tennis was called then. Initially all the equipment was improvised. A piece of cardboard was the paddle, books were (25) _____ to form a "net," and the ball was often a ball of string.

In the late 1800s, (26) _____ of sporting goods started making official table tennis equipment such as solid rubber or cork balls. These early versions of table tennis were called by (27) _____ names such as Gossima, Whiff Whafif, and Flim-Flam.

James Gibb, an Englishman (28) _____ the United States, saw children playing with plastic toy balls and took some back to England to use for table tennis. They were an instant hit. Parker Brothers, Inc., had been making some table tennis equipment at the time and liked the sound of the plastic ball (29) _____ the table. They decided to (30) _____ their version of the game after the sound of the ball. They called it Ping-Pong.

As the game (31) _____ in popularity, national and international associations were formed. The United States Table Tennis Association wanted to purchase rights to the name Ping-Pong but could not come to an (32) _____ with Parker Brothers, so they named the sport table tennis.

23	A	As though	B	When	C	Although	D	Unless
24	A	invented	B	originated	C	introduced	D	spread
25	A	used	B	made	C	utilized	D	carried
26	A	designers	B	stylists	C	manufacturer	D	inventors
27	A	strange	B	several	C	particular	D	various
28	A	inspecting	B	visiting	C	viewing	D	observing
29	A	hitting	B	reaching	C	getting	D	jumping
30	A	specify	B	appoint	C	name	D	mention
31	A	increased	B	developed	C	improved	D	grew
32	A	agreement	B	decision	C	conclusion	D	treaty

TASK 6

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (33—42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHY DO WE CALL ACADEMY AWARDS «OSCAR»?

(33) 1928, the Academy Awards have been issued (34) _____ the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for excellence in filmmaking. The statuettes (35) _____.

“Oscar” in 1931 by Margaret Herrick, a secretary at the academy who, upon (36) _____ one for (37) _____ first time, exclaimed, “Why it looks just like my uncle Oscar.” Her uncle was Oscar Pierce, a wheat farmer.

33	A	In	B	Since	C	From	D	At
34	A	between	B	on	C	with	D	by
35	A	were nick-named	B	nick-named	C	been nick-named	D	being nick-named
36	A	seeing	B	seen	C	see	D	sees
37	A	a	B		C	an	D	the

LET THERE BE LIGHT

Thomas Alva Edison is considered one of the greatest inventors in history.

In 1877 and 1878, Edison invented and developed the carbon microphone (38) _____ in all telephones. Edison is (39) _____ for the electric light bulb. Contrary to popular belief, he didn't invent the light bulb, but rather he improved upon a 50- (40) _____ -old idea. The problem other inventors (41) _____ was the ability to make it work for long periods of time. Edison solved this problem and created a light bulb that sustained light for 40 straight hours. More importantly, he created a system that allowed homes and businesses (42) _____ with electricity.

38	A	using	B	was used	C	used	D	was using
39	A	the most famous	B	still more famous	C	much famous	D	a most famous
40	A	years	B	year's	C	years'	D	year
41	A	have encountered	B	were encountered	C	had encountered	D	are encountered
42	A	be supplied	B	supplied	C	have been supplied	D	to be supplied

TEST 8

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

HOW TO BE ORGANIZED

1. For those unfamiliar with the term “big rocks”, basically it refers to the major things you want to achieve during the week. I try to plan my week ahead of time (usually Sunday evening) by placing these “big rocks” first. For example, my health is a priority for me, so yesterday I looked at the week ahead and placed the “big rocks” relating to exercise into my schedule.

2. It is one thing to make rules, but they are worthless if you lack the discipline to stick to them. In fact, this is probably worse as then you just feel guilty about not sticking to them. One of my favorite quotes says that “the price of discipline is always less than the pain of regret”. This is a great quote to memorize and repeat to yourself.

3. The power of “no” is just as important. I am a fairly sensitive person, so I hate telling people “no”. But in recent times I have had to develop this skill to ensure that I am not overwhelmed by various commitments. And in most cases I find that as long as I am polite about it, people respect my answer.

4. I spend a lot of time on the computer. I realize, though, that it is incredibly important to have plenty of time “unplugged”. Just yesterday we went for a nice long walk in Stanley Park in Vancouver, and it left me feeling incredibly clear-headed and at peace. Later in the evening when I did jump on the computer, I got done in 1 hour what would often take 2+ hours. I'm sure the fresh air and being in nature had a lot to do with this.

5. I owe a big thanks to all my online friends who help me out. I'm a big believer that if I want something, I should just ask for it. For this reason I was not shy in asking for a hand, but at the same time I like to think I help my friends out just as much as they do me.

- A Change your old boring daily routine
- B Turn to people for support
- C Improve your health and fitness level
- D Rank your actions in order of importance
- E Attend groups specifically for teenagers
- F Find time for fun and relaxation

- G** Be strong enough to refuse sometimes
- H** Force yourself to do the planned things

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Many flamingos live around hot volcanic lakes. The very name flamingo is associated with fire and brings to mind the mythical firebird, the phoenix. In both Greek and Egyptian mythology, the phoenix was a bird as large as an eagle with bright scarlet and gold feathers and a melodious cry. Every morning the phoenix would bathe in the cool water of a nearby well and sing a song so beautiful that the sun god would stop his chariot to listen.

There was only one phoenix in the world at any given time and it lived for at least 500 years. When the phoenix felt death coming, it would build a nest of aromatic twigs, set it on fire, and be consumed by the flames. A new phoenix would then miraculously emerge from the funeral nest. In one version of the legend, it would embalm its ancestors' ashes in an egg made of myrrh, then fly to the City of the Sun (Heliopolis) to lay the egg on the altar of the sun god Ra. Egyptians associated the phoenix with immortality, an idea that carried on through Roman times. The Romans thought that Rome would last forever. In fact, they called it the Eternal City. The image of a phoenix appeared on Roman coins as a symbol of undying Rome.

In 1965 Jimmy Stewart appeared in a wonderful film called *The Flight of the Phoenix*. In the film a cargo plane crashes in the Libyan desert during a fierce sandstorm. Although the twelve men survive the crash, they know that search planes will not find them, and they are short of food and water. One of the men, a designer of model airplanes, proposes that they rip off the one undamaged wing and use it as the basis for an airplane that they will build to fly them to an oasis 200 miles away. They succeed, and the new plane emerges from the wreckage of the old, just as the phoenix arises from its own ashes.

Some say that the phoenix represents the ability to leave the world and its problems behind while flying toward the sun in clean, clear blue skies. Not a bad idea at all.

6. Which of the following is **TRUE**, according to paragraph 1?

- A** Flamingos like cold water.
- B** Flamingos are mythical birds.
- C** Flamingos have a beautiful voice.
- D** Flamingos have a habitat in warm places.

7. What is **NOT** stated paragraph 2?

- A** Phoenix knew when he would die.
- B** Phoenix made the place to die.

- C Phoenix used ancestors' eggs.
- D Phoenix burned himself down.

8. What is phoenix, according to the text?

- A a flamingo
- B a large eagle
- C an immoral bird
- D an immortal bird

9. Why didn't the twelve men die in *The Flight of the Phoenix*?

- A They constructed another plane.
- B A terrible sandstorm stopped.
- C They found food and water.
- D They repaired the plane.

10. According to the text, Phoenix symbolizes the ability.

- A A to sing nice songs
- B to be close to god
- C to live for 500 years
- D to forget about troubles

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

11. *Doddington Place*. Tel: (01795) 886101. Beautiful landscaped gardens covering ten acres. Fine examples of lawns, avenues and clipped hedges. Spectacular woodland garden with magnificent azaleas and rhododendrons. Edwardian rock garden and formal sunken garden. Open: May-Sept: Sundays 2pm - 6 pm; Wednesdays and Bank Holiday Mondays 11 am - 6 pm. Teynham – 4 miles.

12. *Nash Court, near Boughton*. Tel: (01227) 51144. Spend a wonderful day! Enjoy the animal area, & see traditional and rare breeds of farm animals, birds of prey and shire horses. Exciting farm trails, museum, refreshments. Opening times 1 March - 1st November. Winter groups by appointment.

13. *Faversham Churches*. Second largest in Kent. In the sanctuary are murals by famous illustrator Edward Ardizzone. At St. Catherine's Church, Preston Lane, the Boyle Tomb of 1629 provides links with Robert Boyle, discoverer of 'Boyles Law', familiar to physics students.

14. *Air Power Park*. With its collection of authentic vintage jets, missiles, and rockets, the rarified atmosphere of air and space comes to life for visitors on

this 15-acre site in Hampton. Admission is free to the park. Open 8 am to 4:30pm daily. Closed Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25 and Jan.1. 727-1163.

15. *Throwley*, near Faversham. Tel: (01795) 02. Late 18 century country mansion set in beautiful parkland. Seat of Harris family since 1801, it contains many interesting mementos of the family's connections with India. Open Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holiday Mondays. Guided tours 2pm - 5 pm. Last admission 4.30 pm.

16. *The Custom House* As the first control point for commerce in America, this 1720 facility is considered "the cradle of the American tariff system." A historical attraction operated by the Compté de Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Open summers. Free admission. Call 890-2806 for hours.

- A** You'll see a collection of aircraft
- B** It invites you to out-of-doors shows
- C** You will know more about trade
- D** You'll see exhibits, including Oriental ones
- E** A well-known scientist was buried here
- F** It has open spaces for children to play
- G** In some seasons you must book in advance
- H** You will enjoy a wonderful view

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

WHAT MAKES SLED DOGS RUN?

There is one main reason why sled dogs run. They love it! Although they all love to run, they have to be (17) _____. How well they learn to perform in a team depends on their driver, who is called a "musher."

Although (18) _____, the two most popular breeds are the Alaskan malamute and the Siberian husky. The Alaskan malamute is a large dog, weighing 75 to 85 pounds, and is used for pulling heavy weights. The Siberian husky is faster and smaller, weighing 35 to 65 pounds. The huskies were originally

(19) _____. Other popular sled dogs are the samoyed, laika, and American Eskimo breeds. They are all large and powerful dogs with thick coats and great stamina. A team of such dogs (20) _____.

The use of sled dogs goes back thousands of years. They (21) _____ but also for protection, hunting, and companionship. Famous polar explorers such as Byrd, Peary, and Amundsen all used sled dogs. Around

1873, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police used dog-team patrols, and other dog teams delivered mail throughout Alaska and Canada.

In some areas of the world, dog teams are still used for transportation, but most of them (22) _____.

- A** can pull a sled and person for hundreds of miles
- B** used for herding reindeer, pulling loads, and other tasks
- C** are now engaged in the sport of sled dog racing
- D** were used not only for transportation
- E** almost any large dog can be trained to pull a sled
- F** were the best sled dogs in the world
- G** trained to run harmoniously as part of a dog team
- H** kept the breed pure for hundreds of years

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Although the first typewriter was patented in 1714 in England, the inventor never (23) _____ to actually build a machine and the details of his design have been lost forever. It was almost 100 years later when Pellegrino Turri invented and built typewriters in 1808. None of his machines has (24) _____, but some documents created by them still exist.

(25) _____ to 1860 none of the typewriters had keyboards. They had a selector dial for choosing a letter and a lever that was pulled to (26) _____ the impression on the paper.

Christopher Latham Sholes invented a typewriter with a keyboard. Typists using the newly invented keyboard used either two or four fingers, (27) _____ the keyboard, and used the “hunt-and-peck” system to find the letter they (28) to type. Mrs. M. V. Longley had a better idea and (29) _____ an “all-finger” method. This idea led to the invention of the “touch-typing” system by Frank McGurrin. In 1888 McGurrin competed with Louis Taub, the champion four-finger typist. McGurrin easily won, and his new touch-typing system soon (30) _____ throughout the country and the world.

Typewriters have come a long way since then. Yet with all of the (31) _____, we are still using the same keyboard design that was invented in the 1860s. In spite of many attempts to (32) _____ the keyboard layout it is still the same.

23	A	dreamt	B	bothered	C	annoyed	D	irritated
24	A	lived	B	lasted	C	continued	D	survived
25	A	Prior	B	Previous	C	Former	D	Earlier

26	A	do	B	shape	C	make	D	build
27	A	looked over	B	looked through	C	looked at	D	looked for
28	A	wanted	B	saw	C	knew	D	searched
29	A	began	B	grew	C	started	D	developed
30	A	applied	B	spread	C	reached	D	distributed
31	A	advances	B	news	C	approaches	D	offers
32	A	shift	B	change	C	replace	D	convert

HOW MANY MOVIES ARE MADE ANNUALLY IN HOLLYWOOD?

There hasn't been a movie (33) in Hollywood since 1911, when, fed up with ramshackle sets and the chaotic influence of hordes of actors and crews, (34) _____ town tossed out the Nestor Film Company and wrote an ordinance (35) _____ the building of any future studios. Even so, the magic of the name (36) _____, and so the industry we call Hollywood grew up around that little town in (37) _____ places as Burbank, Santa Monica, and Culver City—but not in Hollywood.

33	A	was made	B	making	C	made	D	to make
34	A	a	B	the	C	an	D	—
35	A	forbidding	B	forbidden	C	forbids	D	forbade
36	A	has established	B	was established	C	established	D	is established
37	A	so	B	as	C	such	D	both

THE BUSINESS OF BETTERING THE WORLD

Most companies and businesspeople (38) _____ they want to make the world a better, cleaner, and safer place. Anita Roddick, founder of The Body Shop, actually built her business around these values. Before Roddick opened the first Body Shop in 1976, the British native traveled widely. She (39) _____ to many interesting locally grown products. Her first store in England (40) _____ only a handful of personal-care items, which used ingredients such as aloe vera and cocoa butter.

(41) _____ by Roddick, The Body Shop also supported a number of causes. In March 2006, The Body Shop was bought by L'Oreal. Some people were worried that the new owners (42) _____ the way The Body Shop was run. But Roddick remained.

38	A	said	B	had said	C	say	D	were said
39	A	introduced	B	had introduced	C	was introduced	D	introduces
40	A	sold	B	has sold	C	was sold	D	had sold
41	A	Lead	B	Led	C	Leading	D	Leaded
42	A	change	B	would change	C	will change	D	have changed

TEST 9

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

EASY WAYS TO MAKE NEW FRIENDS AND MEET PEOPLE

Meeting people and making friends can be awkward and challenging. Try a few of these simple tips, and you'll be on your way in no time.

1. Other people like to know they're heard and that their ideas are appreciated. By being a good listener, you let others know that you value what they have to say and, by extension, who they are. If the conversation goes well, ask the person for his or her phone number or email, then make plans to hang out.

2. Noticing something you like about someone and sharing it with him or her is a great way to forge a connection and start a conversation. When giving a compliment, be honest and genuine. Even if you're complimenting something very small, it's likely to be appreciated. You might even receive a compliment in return!

3. Put away your cell phone from time to time and take a look around. Who seems funny or interesting? Which people in the room have you never talked to? Who pays attention to your ideas? Make a mental note and spend a little time getting to know these people face-to-face.

4. Having an interest in common with another person gives both of you something to talk about. No matter if that interest is reading, rugby or rock 'n' roll, pursuing it with other people is fun and gives you a sense of meaning and belonging. Form a band or a book club, or start an interest group online. You'll have a circle of friends before you know it.

5. Does your math teacher give super-hard exams? Is your history teacher always giving pop quizzes? Round up a few others from your class to gather together each week. Find out what your classmates like about the teacher and what they can't stand. Make flash cards together or quiz one another. Bring snacks and share what's going on in your life. You'll have new friends before you know it.

- A Show people that you can be trusted
- B Form a group of your fellow students
- C Don't forget to call up new friends
- D Share your hobby with the new friends
- E Demonstrate that you are interested in the person
- F Try to notice people beside you
- G Accept people the way they are
- H Speak highly of a person, but don't lie

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

WHAT ARE THE ORIGINS OF THE HAMBURGER?

We will probably never know who first sold a beef inside a bun, but there are lots of contenders for having invented something similar.

Genghis Khan and his army of Mongol horsemen used to snack on raw beef which they kept underneath their saddles; this tenderized the meat so that it could be eaten raw, and on the go. They also ground meat from lamb or mutton. This was fast food for busy warriors who were indentured to build the largest empire in history. When the Mongols invaded Russia, the snack became known as “Steak Tartare” (Tartar was the Russian name for the Mongols).

Minced beef was a delicacy in fifteenth-century Europe. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries trade between Germany and Russia gave rise to the “Tartare steak”, while the “Hamburg steak” became popular with German sailors along the New York City harbor.

It’s speculated that the first “Hamburger steak” was served at Delmonico’s Restaurant in New York City in 1834, but not in a bun. In 1885 Charlie “Hamburger” Nagreen served flattened meatballs between two slices of bread. As late as 1904 Fletcher Davis of Athens, Texas, attracted much media attention when he sold his hamburgers at the St. Louis World’s Fair. Davis’s claim to having originated the hamburger has been supported by both McDonalds and Dairy Queen. In 1980 DQ even ran a commercial filmed in Athens which referenced Davis’s invention.

Brothers Frank and Charles Menches may also have made a major contribution to hamburger history: they sold ground pork sandwiches at the Erie Country Fair in New York, but one day in 1885, they were forced to use chopped beef because their butcher had run out of pork. They mixed in some coffee and brown sugar to “beef” up the taste and sold their “Hamburger Sandwiches.” The name “Hamburger” came from Hamburg, New York, the location of the fair.

Lionel C. Stemberger is believed to have created the cheeseburger some time between 1924 and 1926 on Colorado Boulevard, in Pasadena.

6. Which of the following is NOT stated about the Mongols in paragraph 2?

- A They occupied the Russian territories.
- B They used to eat while riding a horse.
- C They kept lambs and mutton nearby.
- D They used to eat non cooked meat.

7. What does the author state?

- A Tartar stake became popular in the 17th century.

- B Minced beef appeared in the 15th century.
- C Hamburger was first served in Germany.
- D Sailors brought hamburger steak to New York.

8. Whom was “hamburger steak” invented by, according to paragraph 4?

- A Charlie “Hamburger” Nagreen
- B Fletcher Davis
- C McDonalds
- D Delmonico

9. What was the Menches’ contribution to hamburger history?

- A They began to ground pork for sandwiches.
- B They used another meat and added flavors.
- C They began to use chopped pork.
- B They changed the taste of pork.

10. What did “hamburger” get its name from?

- A a man
- B a fair
- C the place
- D the Germans

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don’t need to use.

11. Court Street, Faversham Tel: (01795) 532206 Discover the skills and traditions that go into making Kent's finest ales and lagers. Interesting and informative guided tours by arrangement, to book, and for further info, phone (01795) 532206. For further details ring (01795) 542173.Faversham— 10 mins.

12. Selling, nr Faversham: 150 acres of spectacular woodland with abundant wildlife and magnificent rhododendrons. Many rare breeds nest in the woodlands including woodpeckers. Walk for hours in beautiful surroundings. Trail suitable for disabled. Excellent for picnic - areas provided.

13. The Candle Factory.

An observation room overlooks a working factory that produces over 1V2 million candles a year. An educational video presentation explains candle and soap making, past and present, and the 30-year history of the company. Located at 7521

14. Colonial Photography

Have fun dressing up in Colonial costume and create a portrait that will be a keepsake of your Williamsburg vacation! Portraits ready in one hour. Calf for an

appointment or just come by! 501 Prince George Street, adjacent to the Historic Area. 229-1702.

15. With a total of 310 hectares, it is one of the largest broad leaved nature reserves in Britain. Trails of up to 7 miles long, plus new dog-walkers trail, lead away from the car park which is accessed from Rough Common Village near Canterbury. Parking is available from 7am to one hour after sunset.

16. Colonial Williamsburg

The capital of Virginia from 1699-1781 has been restored through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and thousands of others. Many homes, public buildings, trades shops, and gardens are open to the public daily throughout the year. The Historic Area also Offers re-created colonial taverns for dining and 18th- century style shops. Admission. 220-7645

- A** You'll see the places where people used to eat 200 years ago
- B** You'll be able to put on national clothes and get a picture
- C** It's the place where a day-long boat trips are organized
- D** You'll see how wax sticks which give light are produced
- E** You'll get the information about the national drinks
- F** You'll be able to have a long promenade with your pet
- G** It's convenient for people who can't move without assistance
- H** You'll enjoy historical items exhibited in an unusual building

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

THE MAN WHO DIDN'T DISCOVER AMERICA

Bjami Herjulfson could have become one of the most famous explorers in history, if only (17) _____ Bjami was lost at sea. On his way to Greenland, fierce autumn storms (18) _____. They had blown him so far off course that he had no idea where he was. Once the weather cleared, he was relieved to see land. But this land looked totally unfamiliar. It had no mountains or glaciers as Greenland did, only small hills and forests. Bjami didn't know it, but he (19) _____ and sailed to what is now Canada. His crew begged him to land. If only he had the spirit of a Christopher Columbus, this might have been a defining moment in exploration. But Bjami was intent on going home, (20) _____. So without even leaving his boat, he turned right around and headed out to sea. He and his crew finally made it to Greenland a week later.

Years afterward, he told his tale of adventure to a friend, who (21) _____. And so it was that Leif Eriksson staked his claim as the first European to (22) _____.

- A not going down in history
- B had crossed the Atlantic
- C he'd gotten out of his boat
- D decided to retrace Bjami's course
- E describing Bjami's journey
- F had buffeted his ship for days
- G not writing oral stories
- H walk on the American continent

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

WHAT DO THE INITIALS OK STAND FOR?

OK is not short for Okey-Dokey or any other such nonsense. This universally used expression, (23) _____

all right, is of rather recent American (24) _____. Some linguists maintain that Andrew Jackson first used the expression, having taken it from the Choctaw Indian word "okeh." It was, (25) _____, popularized by Martin Van Buren.

Martin Van Buren was president of the United States from 1837 to 1841. Born in Kinderhook, New York, he acquired the friendly nickname "Old Kinderhook." He (26) _____ reelection in 1840 against General William Henry Harrison, who had the snappy nickname "Tippecanoe," (27) _____ to his famous victory over the Indians at Tippecanoe. Harrison's running mate was John Tyler, and their campaign (28) _____ was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"

During the election campaign, Van Buren was (29) _____ nicknames such as "the Little Magician," "King Martin the First," and "the Kinderhook Fox" by his political enemies. His supporters, in a(n) (30) _____ to improve the public (31) _____ of "Old Kinderhook," formed the Democratic OK Club. The expression OK, meaning that Van Buren was all right by the Democrats, quickly (32) _____ across the nation, and was one of those slang terms that refused to go away.

23	A	arranging	B	meaning	C	planning	D	classifying
24	A	base	B	birth	C	origin	D	foundation
25	A	however	B	still	C	both	D	yet
26	A	ran down	B	ran away	C	ran for	D	ran out

27	A	concerning	B	applying	C	suggesting	D	referring
28	A	slogan	B	saying	C	proverb	D	legend
29	A	proclaimed	B	called	C	announced	D	said
30	A	afford	B	fry	C	effort	D	struggle
31	A	likeness	B	reflection	C	image	D	opinion
32	A	stretched	B	distributed	C	publicized	D	spread

WHY ARE YARDS AND METERS SO DIFFERENT IN LENGTH?

In (33) _____ century, Henry I of England decreed that a yard (34) _____ the distance from his nose to the thumb of his (35) _____ arm. As crude as this seems, Henry was only off by one- hundredth of an inch from today's version. The meter was introduced by (36) _____ French after the revolution and was intended to be exactly one ten-millionth the distance (37) _____ the North Pole and the equator, which was calculated as 39.37 inches.

33	A	the twelve	B	twelve	C	twelfth	D	the twelfth
34	A	is	B	will be	C	would be	D	had been
35	A	outstretched	B	outstretches	C	outstretch	D	outstretching
36	A	a	B	the	C	an	D	—
37	A	through	B	between	C	among	D	from

ATOM-SMASHER

The most powerful atom-smasher ever built could make some weird discoveries, such as invisible matter or extra dimensions in space.

But some critics fear the Large Hadron Collider could exceed (38) _____ wildest expectations: Will it create a black hole that could swallow Earth? Ridiculous, say scientists.

“Obviously, the world will not end when the LHC (39) _____ on,” said project leader Lyn Evans. “If I thought that this was going to happen, I (40) _____ well away from here,” he said.

The collider basically consists of a ring of magnets 17 miles in circumference (41) _____ to huge barrel-shaped detectors. The ring, which crosses the French and Swiss border, is buried 330 feet underground. The safety of the collider, which will generate energies seven times (42) _____ than its most powerful rival, at Fermilab near Chicago, has been debated for years.

38	A	physicist's	B	physicists	C	physicists'	D	physicist
39	A	switch	B	will be switched	C	switched	D	switches
40	A	am	B	would be	C	was	D	will be
41	A	attached	B	attaching	C	attaches	D	attach
42	A	high	B	more high	C	higher	D	highest

TEST 10

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

TIPS FOR BETTER TIME MANAGEMENT

1. Take a week and plot out what you do every day. Be honest. If you watch 25 hours of TV each week, write it down. You have to include everything — gym time, eating, driving, weekly meetings, all of it. It can be upsetting to see how little unstructured time we allow ourselves. But it's difficult to make intelligent decisions about using your time more effectively if you don't know what you're doing with your time now.

2. Turn off your cell phone and beeper. When someone asks you to do something that you really don't, have time to do, say so, politely, but firmly. And don't allow yourself to feel guilty. Part of declining to do things, is focusing on your goals. Once you know exactly what you have time to do, turning down things that don't fit into your priorities is easier.

3. Technology helped get you into the time bind in the first place, so use it to help get you out. Try some of the many personal scheduling software programs that allow you to keep a calendar, "to-do" lists, and phone and address books on your computer. Use the technology to get rid of all the paper in your life. The more clutter you have in your life — phone numbers on slips of paper, business cards in notebooks — the more likely you are to waste time trying to stay organized and on top of things.

4. There's nothing wrong with being ordinary. Set rational goals for yourself. It's a fine thing to strive to be your best. It's counterproductive to try to be the very best. Setting unattainable expectations of yourself just adds stress to your life.

5. Finally, don't let any progress, however small, go unrewarded. Use your time diary to make decisions about how you want to organize your time better. As you make progress let yourself enjoy that. It doesn't have to be a big treat, maybe it can be as simple as spending some time by yourself or getting a massage. It's important to acknowledge and enjoy your success.

- A Throw away useless notes
- B Learn to say "no"
- C Prize yourself
- D Make a time diary
- E Distinguish primary goals
- F Plan every step

- G Don't be a perfectionist
- H Remember to have a break

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SHOES

Shoes were one of the first items man learned to make. When traversing rough, rocky terrain, humans quickly realized the importance of finding a way to protect their feet. Historical records of Chinese, Egyptians and other early civilizations all show mention of shoes. The Bible also has frequent references to footwear. Even fables and fairy tales passed down over the centuries were often based on shoes, including 'Cinderella', 'Puss in Boots', 'Mercury's Winged Sandals', and many others.

The earliest people wore sock-like coverings on their feet. The first shoes with a rigid sole, a sandal style, were created by early Egyptians. Not unlike today, the quality of the shoes worn reflected the status of the wearer. Royalty wore sandals with a toe that extended upward in a spiral while lesser beings wore plain-toed sandals. Slaves, unfortunately, were not allowed to wear shoes at all and had to go barefoot.

It was the Greeks who made shoemaking more of an art form. They also introduced the world to heeled shoes.

The next advance in shoemaking was what is known as turned shoes, that is shoes that had the sole and upper sewn together and were then turned inside out to hide the stitching. During the Medieval era, pointed shoes became a fashion craze, but it soon got out of hand. Many governments passed laws that restricted shoes from having toes that extended more than two inches from the end of a person's foot.

Other shoe extremes followed, including square toed shoes and extremely wide shoes known as bear claws. Another outlandish foot fashion was elevated shoes that would raise women as far as two feet off the ground. So many women fell and were injured, laws were again passed to restrict the impractical shoes.

Men's heels became popular for the elite in the 17th and 18th centuries until the French Revolution. Heel heights returned to normal levels after that as a symbol of equality.

In the 1800s North America saw the beginnings of a simple form of mechanical shoemaking. This made it easier to make shoes to fit the right or left foot. In fact, it has now been nearly 1900 years since right and left shoes began to

be differentiated, but it was difficult to produce them before the industrialized era began.

During the late 1800s, basketball became popular and brought about the invention of one of the all-time favorite shoes ever produced - the sneaker.

Next time you look at the huge variety of styles of footwear available today, you might want to stop and think about what our ancestors wore on their feet. It will make you grateful that you didn't have to walk a mile in their shoes.

6. All of the following concerning shoes is mentioned in the passage **EXCEPT**.

- A shoes could make people up to half a meter taller
- B shoes are an indicator of the wearer's social position
- C high-heeled shoes have been women's prerogative
- D many books have been inspired by sandal shoes

7. According to the passage.

- A the first shoes had a soft sole
- B shoes were invented later than socks
- C the earliest people learned to make shoes for either foot
- D the choice of footwear material used to be influenced by law

8. The underlined expression "*got out of hand*" is closest in meaning to.

- A shoes became uncomfortable
- B shoes drove their owners mad
- C shoe toes were too long to feel safe
- D fashionable shoes were too expensive

7. Which of the following was among the aspects restricted by law?

- A the shape of heels
- B the shoe material
- C the thickness of the sole
- D the width of shoe toes

8. It is stated in the passage that...

- A there used to be groups of people who were forbidden to wear shoes
- B the first sports shoes are more than two hundred years old
- C we have had industrially produced shoes since the early 1900s
- D high-heeled shoes first appeared in France in the Middle Ages

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

11. Water sign ruled by the Moon. It is the Moon which determines Cancereans' "lunatic" behaviour: a continuous alternation of melancholy and joy. They are sweet, conservative, capricious, enigmatic and fanciful. They fear the uncertainty of what's new and of future things, and hate violence.

12. Fire sign ruled by the Sun, symbol of strength and pride. Leoneans are independent, free, authoritative, active, passionate and very generous. Due to their determination, they are usually good workers able to range easily between different kinds of jobs: the only important thing is to excel!

13. Water sign ruled by Jupiter and Neptune. Pisceans are subtle, patient, sweet and tolerant. However, they can also be touchy and treacherous. Their typical features are a complex character, a great fantasy and an extraordinary learning ability. Pisceans are irresolute and prefer being led by others.

14. Air sign ruled by Mercury. The main characteristics of this sign are its dualism and its contradictory nature. Gemini find it difficult to bind for a long time to other people, things or activities. They can be brilliant and fanciful lovers, but their freedom and independence are always in the foreground.

15. Earth sign ruled by Venus. Taurus represents art, beauty in all its forms, and strength (not only physical). Taureans are realistic and security loving (both on the material and psychological levels). In order to obtain this kind of security, they use all their qualities: resistance, quietness, patience.

16. Virgo is a very independent zodiac sign. They are fully able to put their intelligence to use and get things done for themselves. It is possible however that their narrow mindedness causes their creativity to suffer and they may lead regular routine lives. They may dwell too much on the past.

People of which sign

A look for a compromise?

B try to achieve perfection?

C may become good students?

D should think of the future more?

E have a very changeable mood?

F like to feel safe in any situation?

- G prefer different pastime and often choose new hobbies?
- H prefer dreams to real life?

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

REMEMBRANCE AND HONOR

Memorial Day, originally called Decoration Day, is observed on the last Monday in May. Memorial Day is a day of remembrance for (17) _____ defending the United States.

Waterloo, N.Y. was officially declared the birthplace of Memorial Day. However it's difficult to confirm the exact origins of the day. Most people agree that it is not important where or when it first started. What is important is (18) _____. On Memorial Day, the President or Vice President (19) _____ on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery in Washington, D.C. Veterans Day was originally called Armistice Day. It is observed either on November 11th or on the fourth Monday of October. Veterans Day honors the men and women (20) _____. On November 11, 1918, a treaty was signed bringing World War I to an end. November 11, 1919 was set aside as Armistice Day in the United States, to remember the sacrifices (21) _____. In 1954 the holiday was changed to Veterans Day and declared a National holiday.

American Veterans have established support groups such as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. These groups sell paper poppies made by disabled veterans (22) _____. The poppy is a bright red flower that became a symbol of World War I after a bloody battle took place in a field of poppies in Belgium.

- A to raise funds for their charitable activities
- B gives a speech and lays a wreath
- C those who were buried at Arlington Cemetery
- D who served during wars with the U.S. armed forces
- E who remembered the Veterans Day
- F that Memorial Day was established
- G that men and women made during World War I
- H those who were killed in war

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Salt was used as a (23) _____ of money. Even today bars of salt are sometimes used in Ethiopia to pay for goods. Not too long ago cakes of salt with their value stamped on them were used in Tibet and Borneo. In ancient Rome a soldier's (24) _____ was salt, and our word "salary" for pay is derived from the Latin word *salzrium*, whose root is *sal*, or "salt." The word for salt is derived from the town Es-Salt, which is (25) _____ to the Dead Sea.

The expression "not worth his salt" (26) _____ ancient Greece, where salt was often traded for slaves. If a slave (27) _____ unworthy for some reason, it was said that he was not worth his salt. (28) _____, he wasn't worth the price paid for him.

Many people (29) _____ salt over their left shoulder for luck if they have spilled some salt. This custom originated in ancient times when salt was so precious that spilling it was considered bad luck. To (30) _____ misfortune, people would throw salt over their left shoulder into the eyes of the devil who was always dancing behind their left shoulder, (31) _____ they would sin and he could have their souls. The salt would bum the devil's eyes and blind him until good luck (32) _____.

23	A	shape	B	form	C	model	D	class
24	A	satisfaction	B	living	C	pay	D	support
25	A	related	B	dear		situated	D	close
26	A	comes after	B	comes from	C	comes for	D	comes by
27	A	proved	B	showed	C	checked	D	tried
28	A	In the end	B	In short	C	In case	D	Now that
29	A	throw	B	keep	C	carry	D	preserve
30	A	block	B	suppress	C	finish	D	prevent
31	A	counting	B	hoping	C	preferring	D	ordering
32	A	returned	B	existed	C	offered	D	occurred

(33) _____ Thanksgiving is celebrated throughout the United States on the fourth Thursday in November with a large feast of turkey with stuffing, sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie for dessert. When the Pilgrims, (34) _____ religious freedom, first (35) _____ to American shores from England, they endured many hardships. Native Americans taught them how to survive. As a token of gratitude, the Pilgrims invited their Native American friends

(36) _____ a feast with them. This was the first Thanksgiving and was celebrated in 1621, a year after the arrival of the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock, in (37) _____ Massachusetts.

33	A	—	B	A	C	An	D	The
34	A	were seek	B	seeking	C	seek	D	had been seeking
35	A	came	B	had come	C	have come	D	come
36	A	share	B	to have shared	C	to share	D	shared
37	A	a	B	an	C	the	D	—

CROSSWORDS

Crosswords, or crossword puzzles, first (38) _____ in the US in the early 20th century. Today, many people in the US and in Britain regularly do crosswords.

(39) _____ a crossword involves answering a set of clues. There are two basic types of crosswords, (40) _____ in Britain quick crosswords and cryptic crosswords. In quick crosswords the clues are usually definitions of the answers. This is much the most common type of crossword in the US, where the grids are usually a lot bigger.

Cryptic crosswords, which began in Britain and are much more popular there than in any other country, have clues which contain both a definition of the answer (41) _____ a word puzzle involving the letters in it. One common type of word puzzle is an anagram, in which the letters of the answer word are rearranged in the clue to form (42) _____ word or phrase.

38	A	have appeared	B	appears	C	had appeared	D	appeared
39	A	Solving	B	To solve	C	Solve	D	Solution
40	A	called	B	are called	C	calling	D	have called
41	A	or	B	with	C	and	D	nor
42	A	other	B	the other	C	another	D	others

TEST 11

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

How to Have a Good Relationship with Your Parents

1. Without mutual respect, any relationship will be an unhappy one. People who respect each other: a) value each other's opinions, b) listen to each other, c) disagree without screaming or insults. And remember, your parents have lived longer than you — don't discount their experience and knowledge.

2. This is your key to freedom. The way to build trust is through honesty and responsibility. Honesty means you don't lie or manipulate. Responsibility means you are reliable and can be counted on to use good judgment. When your parents trust you, it's a lot easier for them to say «yes».

3. Your parents want to know what's going on in your life. If you keep them in the dark, they won't know when you need their help or whether they can trust you. Tell them what you're up to, share your thoughts and feelings with them, and seek their advice for your problems (you don't have to take it). Communication builds closeness.

4. If you're always honest, a parent will be likely to believe what you say. If you sometimes hide the truth or add too much drama, parents will have a harder time believing what you tell them. If you tell stories, they'll find it hard to trust you.

5. Using a tone that's friendly and polite makes it more likely that parents will listen and take what you say seriously. It also makes it more likely that they'll talk to you in the same way. Of course, this is hard for any of us (adults included) when we're feeling heated about something. If you think your emotions might get the better of you, do something to blow off steam before talking: go for a run. Cry. Hit your pillow. Do whatever it takes to sound calm when you need to. These guidelines work both ways. If, on occasions, your parents violate any of these guidelines, talk to them about it. Pick a time when you are both calm and feeling good toward each other (never when you're angry). Then, explain to them what they did, how it makes you feel, and what you'd like them to do instead.

- A Win Your Parents' Confidence
- B Try Not to Argue or Whine
- C Speak Respectfully
- D Never Lie
- E Try to Understand Their Point of View
- F Respect Each Other
- G Communicate H Give Details that Can Help Parents to Understand Your Situation

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

For hundreds of years China produced the only teas known to the western world. Tea came in two basic types: Green and Black. Black tea is oxidised whereas green tea is unoxidised. Each type of tea, whether black or green, was available in a number of different quantities, qualities and from a varied number of growing regions within China. Teas were given anglicised Chinese names for consumption in Europe and America.

Some of the teas carried by ships like «Cutty Sark» are still readily available today. Lapsang Souchong, literally «small plant from Lapu Mountain», is renowned for its tarry taste, acquired through drying over pine wood fires. A legend states that this black tea acquired its unique taste by accident. It's said that the Chinese army camped in a tea factory that was full of drying leaves which had to be moved to accommodate the soldiers. When the soldiers left, the leaves needed to be dried quickly, so the workers lit open fires of pine wood to speed up the drying. The tea reached the market on time and a new flavour had been created.

The real reason this black tea originally acquired its smoky flavour is due to the 17th-century preservation methods used by Chinese tea producers when they began to export their teas to Europe and America. Their traditional green teas did not travel as well and quickly lost quality during the 15—18-month journey across land and sea. By the time «Cutty Sark» was sailing, this journey time had been cut to 6 months.

The producers developed a method of rolling, oxidising and drying their teas so that they would hold their quality for longer. Once the teas had been oxidised, they were spread on bamboo baskets which were placed on racks in the drying room. This was built over ovens that allowed the heat to rise up through vents in the ceiling and into the drying room above. To fire the ovens, the tea manufacturers used the local pine wood from the forests that surrounded (and still surround) the factories, and as the wood slowly burned, it gave off a certain

amount of smoke that was absorbed by the drying tea and gave it a lightly smoked, sappy, pine character.

The factories that made those lightly smoked black teas in Fujian province still manufacture lightly smoked Lapsangs in exactly the same way as they did 400 years ago.

To get the tea safely to Europe in as fresh condition as possible, it was packed into softwood chests which were lined inside with lead foil and covered on the outside with bamboo or rush matting for protection.

The tea chests were constructed in a variety of sizes and occasionally irregular shapes to enable the cargo to conform to the finely curved hulls of the tea clippers. The chests were separated at each layer by wooden battens known as dunnage to give rigidity to the stowage of cargo and also to allow the air to circulate. The Tween Deck and the lower hold of «Cutty Sark» would have been packed solidly with such tea chests.

- 6.** According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
- A** All the tea from China was carried to England by the ship «Cutty Sark».
 - B** Lapsang Souchong is a name of a tea producer.
 - C** Both black tea and green tea are combined chemically with oxygen.
 - D** The black tea Lapsang Souchong acquired its smoky flavour by chance.

- 7.** As a legend tells, the soldiers of the Chinese army
- A** lit open fires of pine wood to speed up the tea leaves drying.
 - B** moved the raw tea leaves aside in order to accommodate themselves for a night.
 - C** brought the tea to the market on time.
 - D** created a new tea flavour.

- 8.** The new technique of producing tea with unique smoky flavour was developed
- A** in order to make the tea tastier.
 - B** as a result of creating a new preservation method.
 - C** because the new tea lost its quality during the 15—18-month journey.
 - D** by European producers.

- 9.** What can we say from the text about the method of producing tea with the unique smoked taste?
- A** The tea was dried on bamboo baskets and after that oxidized.
 - B** The drying room was located next to the ovens.
 - C** The tea manufacturers used bamboo wood in order to fire the ovens.

D The drying tea got its lightly smoked taste from the pine wood used to fire the ovens.

10. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

A The method of making those lightly smoked black teas in Fujian province hasn't changed for 40 years already.

B While being transported to Europe, the tea was packed into bamboo chests.

C The tea chests were of the same size and shape.

D Dunnage was the wooden battens which separated the tea chests

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

The Events Which Separate Us from EURO 2012 During the preparation for the tournament seven more significant events are scheduled by the UEFA to take place before the start of the European Football Championship

(11) The Enlistment of the Volunteers the Volunteers' campaign started in June and was finished in late September, 2011. For this very moment, UEFA's official web site received more than 12 thousand applications from 110 countries worldwide. So now potential volunteers apply for the job and pass the interviews. Therefore, only 5 000 people will help to host the championship.

(12) «EURO 2012 Friends» Campaign Another event that took place in September, was summing-up the «EURO 2012 Friends» campaign. Ukraine and Poland should approve the final list of the Championship friends; each host country will have 100 of them. The Ukrainian party has already defined the majority and among them you can see famous sportsmen (e.g. brothers Klitchko, Serhiy Bubka, Valeriy Borzov), politicians, and celebrities. «They are not only friends with football but I consider them close people», said the UEFA President, Michel Platini. «I know that nobody refused to become the part of the football celebration who has received the invitation to partake in the programme. Together we will organize an unforgettable event!» he added.

(13) December 2 Nevertheless, the most important and significant event definitely will be the draws for EURO 2012. The official ceremony will take place in Kyiv's palace «Ukraina» on 2 December 2011. Also this day the promo-campaign of the EURO 2012, host countries and cities will start. Moreover, the official ball of the EURO 2012 is to be presented on 2 December.

(14) A Tour of the EURO 2012 Trophy The following event will take place in 2012. So, between March and May, UEFA plan to make a tour of the EURO

2012 trophy that the winner will get. The tour includes the road-show with Henri Delaunay Cup through the host cities, presentation of the special video on the tournament history and the show of the big balloon made in the form of a cup.

(15) The Presentation of the Official Song In March, 2012, the presentation of the official song of the European football tournament is to take place. This event will be the final one before the start of the EURO 2012. On 8 June 2012, the Warsaw Stadium will host the opening ceremony of EURO 2012. The final will take place at the Olympic Stadium in Kyiv on 1 July 2012.

Due to this event

- A Ukraine and Poland have acquired 100 of Championship friends each.
- B three important events will take place.
- C the spectators will gather at the Olympic Stadium in Kyiv in June, 2012.
- D a road-show, a video presentation and a balloon show are planned.
- E the presentation of UEFA's anthem is observed.
- F famous sportsmen, politicians, and celebrities are invited.
- G UEFA has employed thousands of young people who will help to host the championship.
- H everybody can be sure that the EURO 2012 will begin just after it.

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (17—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

With thousands of English Language Studying Programmes (16) _____, students often have a difficult time identifying the ideal programme for them. So, in order to make the right choice, students should consider a number of factors. First, find a programme that will help you to reach your goals, whether they are for business, entrance to a university, or pleasure. Look over the programme's website and see if you can find a statement which should reveal the programme's own goals. Ask for a copy of a class syllabus to see (17) _____. Talk to current or former students to see what their experiences were like. Second, look into the teachers' qualifications to see not only (18) _____, but also what experiences they have had working with international students. Do the teachers have experience working overseas? Do they speak another language? If so, they might have a better understanding of the educational backgrounds of their students. Third, ask about the student composition of the programme. How many nationalities are represented in the classes? A broad mix of students will give you a variety of opportunities to speak English and learn about other foreign cultures. However, even if there are students

(19) _____, you can still have a very positive experience, especially if the teacher encourages the use of English in class. On the other hand, don't choose a programme solely based on classroom composition. Remember that you will only be in class a few hours a day, so you'll actually have more time outside of class (20) _____, so THAT is your real classroom. Then, compare the prices of programmes in the area you want to live. Just remember that price is not the best indicator of a programme's quality, though keep in mind that better and more experienced instructors are often paid more, and thus, the tuition reflects this. Also, the school might provide good computer, recreational, and educational facilities (21) _____ to a good learning atmosphere, and thus, this can be added to your tuition cost. Thus, as the experience shows, you get what you pay for.

- A how long they have been teaching
- B that can contribute
- C what will be studied in the class
- D to interact with people in the community
- E high standards of excellence
- F caused by the poor preparation
- G who speak your language
- H spread out around the world

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

iPhone That Talks Back

Now even your phone can talk back. Matt Legend Gemmell, a (22) _____ designer from Edinburgh, got a new Apple Inc. iPhone on Friday and asked it: «Who's your daddy? »

«You are», the phone answered, in the (23) _____ of an authoritative man. The real science of artificial intelligence is finally catching up to science (24) _____. HAL 9000, the scary computer that could respond from the movie «2001: A Space Odyssey», has come to life, in the form of Siri, a (25) _____ personal assistant that comes with Apple's new iPhone 4S, which arrived in stores in October 2011. The phone takes verbal commands and questions, and (26) _____ with computer-generated speech. Real humans are responding to this amazing (27) _____ by asking their iPhones ridiculous questions. The good news is Siri has a sense of humour. Micah Gantman, the director of mobile business at software firm HasOffers.com in Seattle, asked his (28) _____ :

«How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?» It answered: «Depends if you're talking about African or European wood». Nicky Kelly, a 40-year-old from Suffolk, UK, asked her iPhone: «Tell me a joke». It answered: «Two iPhones walk into a bar... I forget the rest». When blogger Joshua Topolsky asked Siri about the meaning of life, it said: «I can't answer that now, but give me some time to write a very long play in which nothing happens». A lot of work went into so much (29) _____ sarcasm. The (30) _____ of Siri put «deep thought» into the personality of their software, says Norman Winarsky, a co-founder of the company that was bought by Apple for \$200 million in 2010. Siri was born out of an artificial intelligence project at SRI International, a research institute. An Apple spokeswoman declined to answer questions about (31) _____ Siri works. (32) _____ uses different voices in each of its available markets: female in the US, Australia and Germany, and male in the UK and France. However, we know that Siri has two distinct systems at its heart. One listens and (33) _____ what customers are saying, the other interprets the meaning behind the request and responds.

22	A	software	B	footwear	C	silverware	D	chinaware
23	A	saying	B	vote	C	voice	D	speech
24	A	discovery	B	computer	C	fiction based	D	based
25	A	theoretical	B	unreal	C	actual	D	virtual
26	A	responds	B	inquires	C	asks	D	demands
27	A	invitation	B	invention	C	invasion	D	envision
28	A	iPhone	B	staff	C	personnel	D	employees
29	A	false	B	imitation	C	natural	D	artificial
30	A	users	B	consumers	C	creators	D	clients
31	A	why	B	what	C	how	D	when
32	A	He	B	She	C	It	D	They
33	A	answers	B	translates	C	copies	D	reloads

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Hurricane Was a Nightmare Kevin Parfait from Martinique tells about a disaster experience: «This story (34) _____ about seven years ago. At that time I was only eleven years old, but images of that week are still (35) _____ if it all happened yesterday. During that week, we had to face (36) _____ to the

most powerful hurricane Martinique (37) _____. The fact that I was little increased the effects of such an experience. I can still hear the noise of the wind (38) _____ on the taped windows that were shaking. Outside, everything was flying or moving... trees, papers, plastics. But the nightmare was not that phase, when we were just afraid without (39) _____ other possibilities. The real one was after it hit. In fact, the hurricane (40) _____ the island only once, but three times, causing at each crossing more and more damage. During the entire week following that event, we (41) _____ to go out of the house. All the roads (42) _____ cut off, and we did not have running water or phones. Under those conditions, (43) _____ part was having no contact with the rest of my family living around the island. The feeling of presuming the death of your close friends and relatives was hard to endure. We (44) _____ like that for one horrible week before everything (45) _____. For me, those seven days were a real nightmare»

34	A	take place	B	took place	C	have taken place	D	had taken place
35	A	as clear as	B	so clear	C	both clear and	D	rather clear
36	A	in	B	on	C	for	D	up
37	A	ever see	B	ever saw	C	have ever seen	D	had ever seen
38	A	blow	B	to blow	C	blowing	D	blew
39	A	no	B	any	C	every	D	some
40	A	do not cross	B	did not cross	C	had not crossed	D	was not crossed
41	A	can't	B	could not	C	were not able	D	had not able
42	A	are	B	were	C	have been	D	had been
43	A	the hardest	B	hardest	C	the most hard	D	harder
44	A	lived	B	have lived	C	has lived	D	had lived
45	A	fixed	B	was fixed	C	were fixed	D	been fixed

TEST 12

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

Peacekeeping

Wherever there is conflict in the world and enemies have agreed to let a third party or neutral force come in to try and maintain the peace, it is usually the familiar blue helmets of the United Nations that we see on the scene.

(1) The actual definition of peacekeeping is a bit unclear and it was never written into the original UN Charter, but it goes something like «using military personnel from different countries under the command of the UN to control and resolve armed conflicts either between or within states». Peacekeeping is neither just finding out the facts nor full-scale military intervention, but something in between. Over the last ten years it has become clear that for peacekeeping to work certain things must already be in place — the conflicts must actually have finished and there must be a genuine desire for peace on both sides. The peacekeeping force must have clear international support and a mandate that shows it is strictly neutral; and it needs adequate resources to do the job.

(2) There have been 56 UN peacekeeping operations in total since 1948, although over 30 of those have happened since 1990. Two of these operations have in fact never stopped since 1948: the interventions in the Arab/Israeli conflict following the foundation of the state of Israel, and in the dispute between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir region. Another that has been going on for over forty years is on the divided island of Cyprus, where peace has been maintained between Greek and Turkish Cypriots since March 1964.

(3) There are different types of intervention, some more discrete than others: Observation/monitoring only, for example of Cuban troops leaving Angola or of the Iran-Iraq ceasefire in 1991. Assisting a country to independence, for example in Namibia 1978— 1989. Armed intervention, for example in the Suez Canal region 1956—1967 to keep Egypt and Israel apart and supervise the withdrawal of troops from the UK, France and Israel.

(4) They are professional soldiers, civilian police and military observers from any member country of the UN. These countries also provide supplies, transportation, telecommunications, and administrative help, amongst other things.

(5) Somalia was the first big failure for UN intervention in 1992. In Srebrenica in 1994, a Dutch force under UN command failed to prevent a massacre of the local population, and in Rwanda in the same year there was full-scale genocide of nearly a million people, despite a peacekeeping force of 5,000. Four UN missions to Angola failed to stop civil war breaking out again and again. It seems only if there is a real will to turn away from war, can peacekeepers be effective. The attack on UN headquarters in Baghdad in 2003 has also called into question the respect for being impartial which the organization thought it had. Nevertheless, most people agree that the world still needs some kind of neutral body, backed by force if necessary, for helping former enemies make the transition from war to peace.

A Who Are the Peacekeepers?

B Some Success Stories

C What Is It?

D Who Pays?

E Are All UN Peacekeeping Missions Similar?

F The Future

G How Long Has It Been Going on?

H Didn't Peacekeeping Get a Bad Name in the 1990s

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Dear Sirs,

I ordered a new pair of soccer boots (item #1948543) from your website on 15 April.

I received the order on 21 April. Unfortunately, when I opened it I saw that the boots had been used. The boots had dirt all over them and there was a small tear in front of the part where the right toe would go. My order number is AF26168156.

To resolve the problem, I would like you to return the sum of money which I paid for my boots — that's £56. In fact, I don't want you to send me another pair as I have already gone out and bought new boots at my local sporting goods store, so sending another pair would result in having two pairs of the same boots.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. I have been a satisfied customer of your company for many years and this is the first time I have encountered a problem. If you need to contact me, you can reach me at (045) 28643986.

Sincerely yours, Julian Peters

- 6** The reason for writing this letter is
- A** to order a pair of soccer boots.
 - B** to complain about the order.
 - C** to demand the replacement of the order.
 - D** to inquire about details of the service.
- 7** According to the text, the customer made the order of his soccer boots
- A** at an Internet shop.
 - B** at the local supermarket.
 - C** at a TV shop.
 - D** nowhere — he didn't order them.
- 8** The customer was unsatisfied with the order because
- A** he didn't like the colour of the boots.
 - B** the price of the boots appeared to be too high.
 - C** the order was delayed for a week.
 - D** the boots sent by the company were not new.
- 9** What was wrong with the boots delivered to the customer?
- A** They were of the wrong size.
 - B** They were dirty and torn.
 - C** The wrong model was delivered.
 - D** The customer expected to receive two pairs, not one.
- 10** What does the customer suggest doing in order to resolve the problem with the order?
- A** He wants a new pair of boots.
 - B** He wants his money back.
 - C** He expects to get some extra money for the inconveniences.
 - D** He wants two pairs of soccer boots.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(11) G'Vanni's

Located in the heart of the North End, G'Vanni's has been pleasing visitors and locals for many years. The cosy yet extremely colourful dining room is a perfect location for a romantic dinner or friendly meeting. The extensive menu includes such appetizer favourites as Butterflied Shrimp with organic tomato and

Clams Oreganata with butter and crumbs. Salads include Pomodoro, a classic Italian tomato and fresh mozzarella and Antipasto Freddo with veggies, Italian cold cuts, cheese, tuna, and sardines. The rest of the menu includes Kobe Beef Meatballs, pasta, chicken, veal, pizza, fresh vegetables, and of course the freshest seafood available.

(12) The Bay Voyage

The Bay Voyage boasts one of the city's best restaurants and catering facilities with its superb cuisine, perfect service, and breathtaking views. Leisure abounds in the award-winning dining room, which is the best choice for dinner for Sunday meal. Live jazz and blues.

(13) La Strega La Strega is the place to see or to be seen. It offers the perfect balance between luxury and friendly comfort. Come to feel the atmosphere of a real Italian experience, and maybe watch one of your favourite movies. Enjoy.

(14) One Bellevue It is a totally vegetarian restaurant specializing in international cuisine that features fresh local food with mostly organic ingredients. The restaurant is broken into several separate levels and areas that make for a comfortable and more intimate atmosphere than you might expect from the building's exterior. There's plenty of warm wood and white table linens, that give the place a sophisticated feel.

(15) Chris Steak House Chris Steak House serves only the finest corn-fed Midwestern beef available. Our steaks are served sizzling, so every bite is hot and delicious. And while steak is king of the dishes, the menu also includes expertly executed seafood, lamb, pork, and poultry dishes, as well as classic appetizers, fresh salads, side dishes, and home-made desserts. The award-winning wine list features more than 250 world-class international and domestic labels. Many premium wines are also available by the glass. Lunch is served Monday through Friday and dinner is served nightly, reservations are suggested and private dining may be arranged. To experience fine dining at its prime, just follow the sizzle to Chris Steak House.

In this restaurant/café _____

- A** you can book a table beforehand.
- B** the special course is pie-and-mash.
- C** there's a wide choice of desserts.
- D** you can take the opportunity of film watching.
- E** you can enjoy live music.
- F** there's the perfect environment for a romantic dinner.
- G** there are first-class vegetarian dishes.
- H** business meetings are usually held.

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

The New Seven Wonders

The results of a worldwide vote to choose the New Seven Wonders of the World have been announced (16) _____. In contrast to the wonders of the ancient world, the new list emerged from an exercise in which tens of millions of votes were cast by people around the world. This is a report from Alison Roberts:

«The seven wonders chosen in a global poll in which a hundred-million votes were said to have been cast online, by phone and by text message were announced one by one (17) _____ order towards the end of a glitzy ceremony in Lisbon.

First came the Great Wall of China, said to be the only monument visible from space. Its certificate was handed over to Chinese officials by Neil Armstrong, the first man (18) _____. Next up was Petra, the stone-carved ancient city in Jordan, whose royal family led a campaign for it. Rio de Janeiro's Statue of Christ the Redeemer also made the cut after an appeal by Brazil's president for his compatriots to vote. There were two other winners from America — Machu Picchu in Peru and Chichen Itza in Mexico — representatives of ancient civilisations unknown to Antipater of Sidon, the Greek writer who drew up the original list of wonders two thousand two hundred years ago. The last two wonders were Rome's Colosseum, described in its introduction (19) _____, and the Taj Mahal. That was announced by Bollywood star Bipasha Basu who, along with Oscar-winning actors Ben Kingsley and Hilary Swank (20) _____.

The Pyramids at Giza, the only wonder on the original list still standing, had been made an honorary candidate, guaranteed a mention. But Egyptian officials shunned the whole initiative anyway as too commercial. At the ceremony's close, its Swiss organizer, Bernard Weber, (21) _____ — a global poll on the seven natural wonders of the world».

- A on the Moon
- B at a ceremony in Lisbon
- C announced his next initiative
- D in random
- E just attract the best
- F as a symbol of joy and suffering
- G completely honoured
- H presented the ceremony

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Freshers' Week

The UK has a well-respected (22) _____ education system and some of the top universities and research institutions in the world. But to those who are new to it all, it can be overwhelming and sometimes confusing.

October is usually the busiest month in the academic calendar. Universities have something called Freshers' Week for their (23) _____. It's a great opportunity to make new friends, join lots of clubs and settle into university life.

(24) _____, having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, the prospect of meeting lots of strangers in big halls can be nervewracking. Where do you start? Who should you make friends with? Which clubs should you (25) _____?

Luckily, there will be thousands of others in the same boat as you worrying about starting their university (26) _____ life on the right foot. So just take it all in slowly. Don't rush into (27) _____ that you'll regret for the next three years.

Here are some top tips from past students on how to survive Freshers' Week:
— blend in. Make (28) _____ you are aware of British social etiquette. Have some Cola and snacks handy for your housemates and friends;

— be (29) _____. Sometimes cups of tea or even (30) _____ of toast can give you a head start in making friends;

— be sociable. The more active you are, the more (31) _____ you'll be to meet new people than if you're someone who never leaves one's room;

—bring a doorstep. Keep your door open when you're (32) _____ and that sends positive messages to your neighbours that you are (33) _____.

So with a bit of clever planning and motivation, Freshers' Week can give you a great start to your university life and soon you'll be passing on your wisdom to next year's new recruits.

22	A	high	B	higher	C	highest	D	highness
23	A	graduates	B	lecturers	C	newcomers	D	undergraduates
24	A	Thus	B	However	C	As well as	D	In order to
25	A	join	B	unite	C	connect	D	bond
26	A	society	B	socialism	C	socially	D	social
27	A	something	B	nothing	C	anything	D	everything
28	A	assure	B	sure	C	surely	D	unsure
29	A	hospitable	B	distant	C	unsociable	D	pleasure
30	A	loafs	B	bars	C	slices	D	packs
31	A	like	B	liking	C	likely	D	unlike
32	A	at	B	in	C	out	D	outside
33	A	reserved	B	shy	C	friendly	D	cold

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Stonecutter Once upon a time there was a stonecutter. The stonecutter lived in a land where a life of privilege meant (34) _____ powerful. Looking (35) _____ his life he decided that he was unsatisfied with the way things were and so he set out to become the most powerful thing in the land. Looking around his land he (36) _____ to himself what it was to be powerful. Looking up he saw the Sun shining down on all the land. «The Sun must be the most powerful thing that there is, for it (37) _____ down on all things, and all things grow from its touch». So he (38) _____ the Sun. Days later, as he shone his power down on the inhabitants of the land, there came a cloud which passed beneath him obstructing his brilliance. (39) _____, he realized that the Sun was not the most powerful thing in the land, if a simple cloud could interrupt his greatness. So he became a cloud, in fact, he became the most powerful storm that the world (40) _____. And so he blew his rain and lightning, and resounded with thunder all over the land, (41) _____ that he was the most powerful. Until one day he came (42) _____ a boulder. Down and down he poured and his thunder roared, lightning flashed and filled the sky, striking the ground near the boulder. His winds blew and blew and blew, and yet, despite all his efforts, he (43) _____ not budge the boulder. Frustrated again, he realized that the storm was not the most powerful thing in the land, rather it must be the boulder. So he became the boulder. For days he (44) _____, unmovable, and impassive, demonstrating his power, until one day, a stonecutter came and chiselled him to bits. The moral of the story is: sometimes the most important thing to remember is that you already have everything you (45) _____, right inside of you. Power is an illusion.

34	A	be	B	to be	C	being	D	been
35	A	at	B	in	C	for	D	up
36	A	wonder	B	wondered	C	wondering	D	had wondered
37	A	shines	B	shining	C	shone	D	shine
38	A	become	B	became	C	has become	D	had become
39	A	Frustrated	B	Frustrating	C	Frustrate	D	Frustrates
40	A	ever saw	B	had ever seeing	C	was ever seen	D	had ever seen
41	A	demonstrate	B	to demonstrate	C	demonstrating	D	demonstrated
42	A	across	B	over	C	under	D	on
43	A	can	B	cans	C	could	D	couldn't
44	A	is sitting	B	are sitting	C	were sitting	D	was sitting
45	A	can	B	need	C	ought	D	should

TEST 13

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(1) _____

It's hardly surprising that weather is a favourite topic for so many people around the world — it affects where we choose to live, what we wear, our moods, and perhaps even our national characteristics. A sunny day can relieve the deepest depression, while extreme weather can destroy homes and threaten lives.

(2) _____

Palm trees bent double in hurricane force winds, cars stranded in snow drifts, people navigating small boats down flooded city streets — images we are all familiar with from news reports of severe weather spells. But many of the consequences of the weather are less newsworthy. «I'm feeling a bit under the weather» is a common complaint in Britain, especially on Monday mornings, and it seems that weather really can be responsible for moods. Studies have shown that changeable weather can make it hard to concentrate, cloudy skies slow down reflexes, and high humidity with hot, dry winds makes many people irritable and snappy.

(3) _____

If you live in a place like Britain, where the weather seems to change daily if not hourly, you could be forgiven for thinking that the weather is random. In fact the weather is controlled by systems which move around areas of the globe. In the UK the weather depends on depressions, often called 'lows', and anticyclones, also known as 'highs'. These systems start in the Atlantic Ocean, and make their way across the British Isles from the west to the east. Highs bring sunny weather, while lows bring rain and wind. The weather systems in tropical climates are very different from those in mid and high latitudes. Tropical storms develop from depressions, and often build into cyclones, violent storms featuring hurricanes and torrential rain.

(4) _____

The human race has always tried to guess the weather, especially in areas of the world where there are frequent changes. Two popular traditional ways of forecasting the weather used pine cones and seaweed. When the air has a high level of humidity there is a higher chance of rain, when the humidity is low, there is

more chance of fine weather. Pine cones and seaweed react to changes in humidity — pine cones open, and seaweed feels dry when the humidity is low, while high humidity has the opposite effect.

While folk wisdom can still provide a guide to help forecast weather, today's methods of prediction increasingly rely on technology. Satellites, balloons, ships, aircraft and weather centres with sensitive monitoring equipment send data to computers. The data is then processed, and the weather predicted. However, even this system cannot predict weather for longer than about a week.

(5) _____

Although people in Britain often moan about the weather, we should spare a thought for the inhabitants of parts of the world where dangerous weather regularly wreaks havoc on the environment and population. Sandstorms, tornadoes, blizzards and flashfloods regularly kill thousands of people and leave many others homeless. While most of us try to avoid extreme weather, some adventurous souls actively seek out places where extreme weather conditions exist. Sports such as surfing, kiteboarding, ice-climbing and white-water rafting are becoming increasingly popular with people seeking relief from the monotony of daily routine. Extreme sports are about exhilaration, skill and danger, and often harness the weather to provide adrenaline addicts with their kicks. Even more extraordinary are storm-chasers — weather enthusiasts who risk their lives following tornadoes and thunderstorms at high speed to witness the damage they cause at close hand.

- A Extreme Weather
- B Why We Like to Discuss It
- C What Causes Weather Variations?
- D Weather and Character
- E Influence of Human Activity
- F Study of Weather Patterns
- G Can We Predict the Weather?
- H The Effects of Weather

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Friends considered Michael Redford to be a rather boring person. However, Michael thought he was quite interesting. After all, he collected coins. What could be more interesting than coins? It was true that he didn't have any other hobbies or interests, but that didn't matter for Michael. And what is more, he had a very

interesting job. Everybody else said that his job was boring. But he was a bank manager! Michael thought his job was fascinating. Every day he went to his office, switched on his computer and spent seven and a half hours looking at spreadsheets, and moving numbers around on them. What could be more interesting than that? Well, Michael was unhappy because people thought he was uninteresting. He tried to talk to people about his coin collection, but they mostly didn't share his interests.

Thus Michael thought about how to make himself more interesting. He decided that he needed to be famous for something. He thought about his coin collection, and decided that perhaps his coin collection could make him famous. Perhaps he had the biggest coin collection in the world, or perhaps he had some very valuable coins. Yes, this was it, he decided.

He wrote a letter to a local newspaper, and asked them if they wanted to come and write an article about a local man with the biggest coin collection in the world. The local newspaper wrote a letter back to Michael telling him that actually the Governor of Maine had the biggest coin collection in the world. Michael was very sad to learn this, but wrote back to the newspaper telling them that he thought he had the most valuable coin in the world. The newspaper wrote back to him telling him that the most valuable coin in the world cost 5,000,000 dollars, and asking him if he was sure that he had it. Michael wasn't sure that he had it. In fact, he was sure that he didn't have it. Perhaps his whole collection was very valuable though...

«Is it worth 10 million dollars?» asked the man from the newspaper on the telephone when Michael called him.

«Erm, no, I don't think so...»

«Forget it then», said the man from the newspaper.

Michael thought about other things to make himself famous. Perhaps he could be the best bank manager in the country! Yes, this was it, he decided. He told a friend that he was the best accountant in the world.

«How do you know?» asked his friend.

«Well, », thought Michael, «I have a good job, I like it... it's very interesting... spreadsheets... numbers... taxes... finance...» He saw his friend going to sleep. «Hmmm», he thought.

«Perhaps I'm not the best or the most interesting accountant in the world». «Listen, Michael», said his friend when he woke up again. «Perhaps you don't have the biggest or the most valuable coin collection in the world. Perhaps you aren't the best or the most interesting bank manager in the world. But there is one thing — Michael, you are probably the most boring man in the world».

Yes! Of course! This was it. Michael could be famous because he was the most boring man in the world. Now he saw that his friends were right. He phoned the newspaper again.

«Hello! » he said. «Would you like to do an interview with the most boring man in the world? »

«The most boring man in the world...? » said the journalist. «Now that's interesting! »

Next week there was a big article in the newspaper. «The Most Boring Man in the World! » There was a picture of Michael in his office. There was a picture of Michael with his coin collection. There was an interview with Michael, and interviews with his friends. His friends said they went to sleep when Michael talked about his job or his coin collection.

The next day the BBC and CNN called Michael. They wanted stories about the most boring man in the world.

«The most boring man in the world! » they said. «That's so interesting! »

And so, finally, Michael Redford became the official Most Boring Man in the World. You won't find his name in the Guinness Book of Records, because they said that it was impossible to decide exactly how boring somebody is, but it was no problem for Michael. Now he was famous, now he was so boring that he was interesting.

6 The text tells about _____

- A** Michael Redford's job.
- B** Michael Redford's collection.
- C** Michael Redford's way to popularity.
- D** the Guinness Book of Records.

7 Michael Redford collected _____

- A** coins.
- B** stamps.
- C** postcards.
- D** newspapers.

8 According to the text, the most valuable coin in the world costs _____

- A** 5 thousand dollars.
- B** 500,000 dollars.
- C** 5 million dollars.
- D** 1 million dollars.

9 The title of the article about Michael Redford was _____

- A** «The Most Persistent Man in the World».
- B** «The Most Boring Man in the World».
- C** «The Largest Collection of Coins».
- D** «The Most Fascinating Job in the World».

10 There's no Michael's name in the Guinness Book of Records because _____
A Michael isn't boring enough.

B Michael is a very interesting person.

C Michael didn't want such popularity.

D nobody can actually determine the grade of dullness of a person.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you don't need to use.

How to Motivate Yourself

(11) Our life is constantly assaulted by negative thoughts and anxiety about the future. Everyone faces doubt and depression. What separates the highly successful is the ability to keep moving forward. There is no simple solution for a lack of motivation. Even after beating it, the problem reappears at the first sign of failure. The key is understanding your thoughts and how they drive your emotions. By learning how to cultivate motivating thoughts, neutralize negative ones, and focus on the task at hand, you can pull yourself out of a slump before it gains momentum.

(12) There are 3 primary explanations why we lose motivation. Lack of confidence — if you don't believe you can succeed, what's the point in trying? Lack of focus — if you don't know what you want, do you really want anything? Lack of direction — if you don't know what to do, how can you be motivated to do it?

(13) The first motivation killer is a lack of confidence. When this happens to me, it's usually because I'm focusing entirely on what I want and neglecting what I already have. Set aside time to focus on everything positive in your life. Make a mental list of your strengths, past successes, and current advantages. We tend to take our strengths for granted and dwell on our failures. By making an effort to feel grateful, you'll realize how competent and successful you already are.

(14) The second motivation killer is a lack of focus. How often do you focus on what you don't want, rather than on a concrete goal? We normally think in terms of fear. I'm afraid of being poor. I'm afraid no one will respect me. I'm afraid of being alone. The problem with this type of thinking is that fear alone isn't actionable. Instead of doing something about our fear, it feeds on itself and drains our motivation. If you're caught up in fear-based thinking, the first step is focusing that energy on a well-defined goal. By defining a goal, you automatically define a

set of actions. If you have a fear of poverty, create a plan to increase your income. It could be going back to school, obtaining a higher-paying job, or developing a profitable website. The key is moving from an intangible desire to concrete, measurable steps.

(15) The final piece in the motivational puzzle is direction. If focus means having an ultimate goal, direction is having a day-to-day strategy to achieve it. The key to finding direction is identifying the activities that lead to success. For every goal, there are activities that pay off and those that don't. Make a list of all your activities and arrange them based on results. Then make an action plan that focuses on the activities that lead to big returns. It's inevitable that you'll encounter periods of low energy, bad luck, and even an occasional failure. If you don't discipline your mind, these minor speed bumps can turn into mental monsters. By being on guard against the top motivation killers you can preserve your motivation and propel yourself to success.

In order to motivate yourself you should

A increase confidence.

B create positive reinforcement.

C realize that being motivated can be a challenge.

D develop tangible goals.

E get long-term plans of moving.

F understand reasons of losing motivation.

G develop the direction.

H keeping track of your most important tasks

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Boxing Day

Boxing Day is the following day after (16) _____. It is on 26 December. Like Christmas Day, Boxing Day is a public holiday.

Why is 26 December called Boxing Day in England? Traditionally, this was the day to open the Christmas boxes to share the contents (17) _____ (the Christmas box was a wooden or clay container where people placed gifts).

The tradition of giving money to workers (18) _____. It is customary for householders to give small gifts or monetary tips to regular visiting tradespeople (the milkman, dustman, coalman, paper boy etc.) and, in some work places, for employers to give a Christmas bonus to employees.

Schools across the country gather together gifts to be put in Christmas boxes (19) _____.

Traditionally, Boxing Day is the day (20) _____. It is a day of watching sports and playing board games with the family. Many families will go for walks in the countryside together this day.

Shops are generally closed on Boxing Day. However, in recent times some shops have broken from the tradition and started opening on Boxing Day (21) _____. Hundreds of people now spend Boxing Day morning in queues outside shops, waiting to be the first to dive for the sales racks as the doors are opened.

- A still continues today
- B with the poor
- C are traditionally high
- D Christmas Day
- E that are sent to poorer countries
- F to start the New Year sales
- G when families get together
- H amended the inscription

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (22—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

It has become a tradition to start (22) _____ of some country from its capital. London is an ancient city with rich cultural achievements. Such sights as the Tower, the Houses of (23) _____

Westminster, Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus are well known in the world. (24) _____ the capital of the country there are many other places and regions which are worth speaking about and seeing. One of them is the most beautiful part of Great Britain — Wales, which is famous for its mountains and valleys. It's an ideal place for (25) _____ your vacations. Wales has often been called the Land of Songs. One of the Welsh traditions (26) _____ festivals. The Welsh sing their songs, wear their traditional clothes in their capital Cardiff as (27) _____ as in the other parts of the country. They say if you visit Great Britain, you must visit the City (28) _____ Bath, the splendid monument to the elegance and good taste of the 18th century. The city took its name from the Roman bath, (29) _____ can be seen in the heart of the city. To visit the country (30) _____ visiting Stratford-on-Avon is unimaginable. The things that attract people's attention are the places connected with the name of

William Shakespeare: the house where he was born, the Grammar School where he studied, the little cottage near Stratford where his wife, Anne Hathaway, lived as a girl. But to my mind the biggest attraction is the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. One of the (31) _____ beautiful and interesting parts of Great Britain is Scotland; especially the region usually (32) _____ the Highlands. Tourists go to Scotland to see its beautiful lakes (called 'lochs'). Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is a beautiful and old city. The first thing you see in it is the Rock, a very large hill in the middle of the city. The Edinburgh Castle stands on it. The Castle looks like a castle from a fairy tale. Scottish national and (33) _____ are held there.

22	A	sight	B	sightseeing	C	travel	D	see
23	A	Parliament	B	President	C	Feudal	D	Rada
24	A	Far	B	Inside	C	Where	D	Besides
25	A	spending	B	wasting	C	sending	D	during
26	A	be	B	being	C	is	D	are
27	A	good	B	well	C	better	D	best
28	A	of	B	from	C	above	D	under
29	A	when	B	who	C	where	D	which
30	A	with	B	without	C	by way	D	among
31	A	many	B	much	C	more	D	most
32	A	called	B	cried	C	phoned	D	asked
33	A	musical	B	melody	C	tune	D	song

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Pied Piper of Hamelin

The town of Hamelin (34) _____ from a terrible plague of rats. The town council tried (35) _____ to get rid of them, but he couldn't. (36) _____ last, the Mayor promised a big reward to anybody who could put an end to the plague.

A stranger dressed in bright clothes arrived and said he (37) _____ rid Hamelin of the rats. At night, the stranger began (38) _____ a tune on his flute, drawing all the rats out of the houses and barns into the river, where they (39) _____.

The Mayor did not pay the piper because he said that playing a flute was no worth (40) _____. He ordered the piper (41) _____ Hamelin.

But the piper (42) _____ one day, and started to play his flute. This time, all the children followed him, and he left the village (43) _____ the mountains. Suddenly, a cave opened in the mountain and the piper and all the children went (44) _____. The cave closed behind them and the children were (45) ___seen again in Hamelin.

34	A	suffer	B	is suffering	C	were suffering	D	was suffering
35	A	everything	B	nothing	C	something	D	anything
36	A	On	B	At	C	In	D	With
37	A	can	B	can't	C	could	D	couldn't
38	A	play	B	to play	C	played	D	playing
39	A	drown	B	drowned	C	were drown	D	did drown
40	A	reward	B	rewarding	C	to reward	D	rewarded
41	A	leave	B	leaving	C	left	D	to leave
42	A	came across	B	came on	C	came in	D	came back
43	A	backward	B	forward	C	towards	D	inward
44	A	in	B	out	C	over	D	to
45	A	ever	B	always	C	until	D	never

TEST 14

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

Five Key Skills for Raising Your Emotional Intelligence

Emotional intelligence (EQ) is a different type of intelligence. It's about being «heart-smart», not just «book-smart». The evidence shows that emotional intelligence matters just as much as intellectual ability, if not more so, when it comes to happiness and success in life. Emotional intelligence helps you to build strong relationships, succeed at work, and achieve your goals.

(1) _____

The first key skill of emotional intelligence is the ability to quickly calm yourself down when you're feeling overwhelmed. When we're under high levels of stress, rational thinking and decision-making go out the window. Runaway stress overwhelms the mind and body, getting in the way of our ability to accurately «read» a situation, hear what someone else is saying, be aware of our own feelings and needs, and communicate clearly. This emotional intelligence skill helps you stay balanced, focused, and in control — no matter what challenges you face.

(2) _____

Many people are disconnected from their emotions — especially strong core emotions such as anger, sadness, fear, and joy. But although we can distort, deny, or numb our feelings, we can't eliminate them. They're still there, whether we're aware of them or not. Unfortunately, without emotional awareness, we are unable to fully understand our own motivations and needs, or to communicate effectively with others. Emotional awareness is the key to understanding yourself and others.

(3) _____

Being a good communicator requires more than just verbal skills. Sometimes, what we say is less important than how we say it or the other nonverbal signals we send out. In order to hold the attention of others and build connection and trust, we need to be aware of and in control of our nonverbal cues. We also need to be able to accurately read and respond to the nonverbal cues that other people send us. The wordless form of communication is emotionally driven. It asks the questions: «Are you listening?» and «Do you understand and care?» Answers to these questions are expressed in the way we listen, look, move, and react. Our nonverbal messages will produce a sense of interest, trust, excitement,

and desire for connection — or they will generate fear, confusion, distrust, and disinterest.

(4) _____

Playful communication relieves fatigue and relaxes our bodies, which allows us to recharge and accomplish more. When we loosen up, we free ourselves of rigid ways of thinking and being, allowing us to get creative and see things in new ways. Humour, laughter, and play are natural antidotes to life’s difficulties. They lighten our burdens and help us keep things in perspective. A good hearty laugh reduces stress, elevates mood, and brings our nervous system back into balance.

(5) _____

Conflicts and disagreements are inevitable in relationships. Two people can’t possibly have the same needs, opinions, and expectations at all times. However, that needn’t be a bad thing! Resolving conflict in healthy, constructive ways can strengthen trust between people. When conflict isn’t perceived as threatening or punishing, it fosters freedom, creativity, and safety in relationships.

A Connect to Your Emotions

B Resolve Conflict Positively

C Become More Creative

D Use Humour and Play to Deal with Challenges

E Deal with Challenges

F Rapidly Reduce Stress

G Smooth over Differences

H Nonverbal Communication

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Marie Curie was born in 1867. She is one of the greatest scientists ever to have lived. She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity and discovered the chemical elements radium and polonium. Curie is the only person ever to win two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences. Other achievements include being the first female professor at the University of Paris.

Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland. Her father was a Maths and Physics teacher and was a big influence on Marie’s early education. From an early age Marie was an exceptional student with an amazing memory. She often went

without food and sleep to study. Her brilliant mind led her to Paris to study and to conduct her research.

She met her future husband Pierre Curie at the university. He considered Marie to be a genius and instantly wanted to work with her. They got married and spent most of their time together in their laboratory studying radioactive materials. Their research led to the discovery of radium, for which they were honoured with the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Pierre was killed in 1906 and Marie was devastated and extremely lonely. She threw herself even deeper into her work and won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911. She spent the 1920s raising funds for more research into radium. In 1934 she died from a condition caused by decades of exposure to radiation. Before that no one knew how deadly radium could be.

6 What is the best title for this text?

- A** The Discoveries in Physics.
- B** Marie's Family Life.
- C** Marie Curie: the Great Scientist.
- D** Marie Curie: the Early Years.

7 Marie Curie

- A** was one of the greatest mathematicians.
- B** studied radioactivity.
- C** discovered radioactivity.
- D** was the first female professor at the University of Warsaw.

8 Curie won

- A** the Nobel Prize in Biology.
- B** two Nobel Prizes in Chemistry.
- C** two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences.
- D** no Nobel Prizes.

9 Marie and her husband

- A** studied radioactive materials together.
- B** met at school.
- C** were honoured with the Nobel Prize for Maths.
- D** died in the same year.

10 Until Marie Curie died in 1934,

- A** no one knew how deadly radium could be.
- B** everyone knew how deadly radium was.
- C** no one knew anything about radium.
- D** radium hadn't been discovered yet.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(11) _____

Book Title: *Want to Play?* in the UK, *Monkeewrench* in the US. Book Author: PJ Tracy (that's PJ and Tracy Lambrecht, a mother-and-daughter writing team, who write under the name PJ Tracy). Genre: Crime thriller. Quick Synopsis: In Minneapolis, a group of people called *Monkeewrench* (a software company) starts making a game about catching a serial killer. These people obviously have something to hide or run away from: why else would they all carry guns constantly? Someone starts repeating the murders in real life... What was right with it?: It was very fast-paced, the action was good, the characters incredible. What was wrong with it?: Very, very little.

(12) _____

Book Title: *Keeping You a Secret*. Book Author: Julie Ann Peters. Genre: Teen romances. Quick Synopsis: Holland was doing well at school, had a boyfriend who she'd had for some time; she was also Student Council President and had a chance to go to the college (university) of her choice. Then, Cece starts learning at her school. They develop huge feelings for each other. They are very scared about how others are going to see their relationship. What was right with it?: It gives a good portrayal of how some people would react to someone «coming out» and most of the time, your heart goes out to them and you have nothing but sympathy for them both. What was wrong with it?: It is sometimes predictable, and you can sort of guess in a way what's going to happen next.

(13) _____

Book Title: *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*. Book Author: J. K. Rowling. Genre: Fantasy. Quick Synopsis: Follows a fifteen-year-old boy who is an orphaned wizard. The wizarding world does not believe him when he says that his foe, Lord Voldemort, is back from his disappearance fourteen years ago when Harry defied the Lord's killing curse. What was right with it?: Very interesting, the longest of Rowling's works, well-written, good pace of story. What was wrong with it?: For some, they would love such a long adventure (800 pgs. +), while others would lose interest before finishing.

(14) _____

Book Title: *Haunted*. Book Author: James Herbert. Genre: Horror. Quick Synopsis: It follows the story of a guy called David Ash, who specializes in the paranormal. He is called to this old, big house called Edbrook to try and solve the

weird goings-on in there. What was right with it?: It's one of those books that you just can't put down. You are very cleverly convinced into believing you are David Ash, though through the book, you are given information that he wouldn't know. It's scary, and does everything that you would come to expect from James Herbert. What was wrong with it?: Compared to other books by Herbert, it's quite short. I felt that he could have taken some areas into more detail, and at times, you were practically begging him to. The horror is very graphic, too, which although you expect, it possibly oversteps the mark sometimes.

(15) _____

Book Title: Mrs Dalloway. Book Author: Virginia Woolf. Genre: General/historical snapshot. Quick Synopsis: Written in 1925, it follows a day in the life of Clarissa Dalloway, who is married to an MP, living in London. The day is in June 1923, Clarissa is having a party in the evening, and the story follows obvious links with Clarissa and a Septimus Warren Smith. Initially, there seems nothing but London that links them both, she is wealthy and middle-aged, he is young and poor, hating everyone. What was right with it?: Experimental, as this book is written in the style of stream of consciousness. The language used is lyrical and fascinating. Having no chapters, it streams from one thought to another, keeping you gripped and interested in her day. What was wrong with it?: Compared to many books, this is not an easy read. If you're not used to the style, it will take a little time to get used to.

This book

- A is a teenage story leaving the reader with many questions.
- B is an exciting fantasy telling about a teen wizard.
- C is a good portrayal of certain events from a child's perspective.
- D is for fans of the genre of horror.
- E offers very quick and easy reading.
- F describes events which take place in the British capital.
- G is a short fast-moving criminal story.
- H is a predictable love story.

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Book Festival

People joke that no one in Los Angeles reads; everyone watches TV, rents videos, or (16) _____. The most popular reading material is

comics books, movie magazines, and TV guides. City libraries have only 10 per cent of the traffic that car washes have.

But how do you explain this — an annual book festival in west Los Angeles is «sold out» year after year? People wait half an hour for a parking space (17) _____. This outdoor festival, (18) _____, occurs every April for one weekend. This year's attendance was estimated at 70,000 on Saturday and 75,000 on Sunday. The festival featured 280 exhibitors. There were about 90 talks given by authors, with an audience question-and-answer period following each talk. Autograph seekers sought out (19) _____. A food court sold all kinds of popular and ethnic food, from American hamburgers to Hawaiian shave ice drinks. Except for a \$7 parking fee, the festival was free. Even so, some people avoided the food court prices by sneaking in their own sandwiches and drinks.

People came from all over California. One couple drove down from San Francisco. «This is our sixth year here now. We love it», said the husband. «It's just fantastic to be in the great outdoors, to be among so many authors and books, and (20) _____too».

The idea for the festival occurred years ago, but nobody knew if (21) _____. Although if book festivals were already popular in other US cities, would Los Angeles residents embrace one? «Angelenos are very unpredictable», said one of the festival founders.

- A sponsored by a newspaper
- B was also credited
- C to become available
- D was the signature contest
- E to get some very good ones
- F goes to the movies
- G more than 150 authors
- H it would succeed

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

It's funny that the meteorological term best known to people who live in Britain is «a depression». And even a (22) _____ might think that this attitude to weather is fair enough, and rather appropriate, too. We all know the typical welcome that greets us when we return from whatever (23) _____ paradise we've been visiting. You board the plane in bright (24) _____ and fly home

through clear blue skies. Then, as you approach home, the plane comes down through a thick carpet of (25) _____; underneath it's all constantly grey and (26) _____ and you'd never know the blue was up there.

Constantly grey and drizzle? Yet monotonous is exactly what British (27) _____ isn't. The weather never stops surprising anyone living in Britain. More than one maritime (28) _____, in fact, four major air streams dictate British weather—namely Arctic, Polar, Tropical and Returning Polar. No wonder that in Britain they have such a highly-developed forecasting network.

It all makes travelling around Britain a risky business. A romantic weekend in the Lake District can be a wash-out and Brighton isn't much fun in the (29) _____ rain. The trick is to be flexible in when you go: wait until there's nice stable weather before heading off for that weekend.

Or be prepared to move around. The west of England, Wales and the Western Highlands have some of Britain's finest scenery (partly because of all the (30) _____ that falls there) but they receive an awfully high proportion of the rainfall, particularly in mountain areas. When it's pouring with rain in Skye's Cuillin mountains, as it so often does, it can be (31) _____ and sunny over the Cairngorms, in the east. Get in your car and drive. The same tip even works locally. They say that there's a «blue hole» over Crickhowell, in south Wales's Black Mountains, so if it's just not working in Abergavenny, try a little further down the Usk Valley. As always in travel, «seek local advice».

Maybe you'll really get (32) _____ and chilly travelling around Britain, but you're never far from a bath (or a café) and rain tends to come in (33) rather than non-stop.

22	A	journalist	B	predictor	C	forecaster	D	fortune-teller
23	A	sunny	B	brightness	C	rays	D	x-rays
24	A	precipitation	B	shower	C	sunshine	D	drizzle
25	A	stars	B	wind	C	sunlit	D	clouds
26	A	brightly	B	hurricane	C	sunny	D	drizzle
27	A	weather	B	forecasts	C	temperatures	D	weather conditions
28	A	pressure	B	climate	C	atmosphere	D	environment
29	A	pour	B	pours	C	poured	D	pouring
30	A	thunder	B	rain	C	storms	D	breeze
31	A	lightning	B	damp	C	drizzly	D	dry
32	A	down	B	frozen	C	wet	D	rid of
33	A	snow	B	tornado	C	showers	D	hail

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

What's the (34) _____ you have ever cycled? Perhaps you cycle to school or to work, or maybe at most a short cycling trip with friends? How would you (35) _____ about spending months on the road travelling solo from the UK to China, by bike?

For British cyclist Pete Jones, camping rough and (36) _____ long distances through inhospitable terrain are second nature. Mr. Jones currently (37) _____ a huge trip across the Eurasian continent from Britain to China.

Pete Jones is no stranger to China. But he says many people there (38) _____ by his passion for cycling, asking why he would choose to cycle when he can afford a car. Indeed, while there are an (39) _____ 400 million bicycles in China, where it has long been the preferred form of transport, rapid economic growth (40) _____ an explosive expansion in car ownership.

Edward Genochio, another British cyclist (41) _____ completed a 41,000-km trip to China and back, said one of his aims was to «promote cycling as a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly means of (42) _____ about».

In the UK, the last few years have seen a rise in the number of people choosing two wheels over four, with some estimates saying the number of people cycling to work has almost doubled (43) _____ the last five years.

Politicians also (44) _____ cycling as a way to boost their eco-credentials, with people such as London mayor Boris Johnson often riding to work under his own steam. But we may have to wait some time before we see him (45) _____ Pete Jones in attempting to cycle all the way to China!

34	A	farst	B	furthest	C	more farthest	D	more furthest
35	A	feel	B	to feel	C	felt	D	feeling
36	A	cycle	B	cycled	C	to cycle	D	cycling
37	A	be undertaking	B	is undertaking	C	undertakes	D	had undertaking
38	A	puzzled	B	are puzzled	C	was puzzled	D	been puzzled
39	A	estimate	B	estimates	C	estimating	D	estimated
40	A	increased	B	have increased	C	has increased	D	had increased
41	A	why	B	who	C	whose	D	whom
42	A	get	B	to get	C	getting	D	got
43	A	in	B	on	C	at	D	along
44	A	see	B	to see	C	seen	D	seeing
45	A	follow	B	followed	C	to follow	D	following

TEST 15

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(1) _____

Cardiff is the capital city of Wales, Europe's youngest capital and one of the fastest-growing cities and tourist destinations in Britain. Cardiff's recent redevelopment has resulted in world-class sporting and entertainment places that must be visited. Add to this excellent shopping, varied restaurants and plenty of art, history and culture, and Cardiff is an ideal holiday destination to keep the family happy.

(2) _____

When you visit Cardiff, you'll find the «big 3» sights — Cardiff Castle, the Millennium Stadium and the National Museum all close to each other in the city centre. But there are great attractions to be found all over the city — the Wales Millennium Centre and Techniquet, and the fairy-tale Castell Coch.

(3) _____

Wales is the land of castles, and Cardiff itself is home to a huge number of castles and historic sites. Cardiff's history dates back to Roman times, and Cardiff Castle, right at the heart of the city, is well worth a visit, from its magnificent Norman keep to the decadent and luxurious interiors of the Victorian castle.

(4) _____

As with most of Wales, Cardiff has a growing reputation for fine dining. This is down to great local chefs, and even better local produce — Welsh lamb and beef, fresh seafood and organic vegetables.

(5) _____

Cardiff is home to the world-famous Millennium Stadium, home of Welsh football and rugby and the temporary home of the FA Cup final from 2001—2006. And for golf fans, the Celtic Manor Resort, just 20 minutes from Cardiff, hosted the Ryder Cup tournament in 2010.

A Attractions

B Culture and Heritage

C Sport

- D** A World-Class City
- E** Food and Drink
- F** Shopping
- G** Buy Before You Fly
- H** Music and Nightlife

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Bella Italia

Bella Italia is a top choice for Italian cuisine in a family friendly setting. You'll choose from the selection of pizzas, salads, and seafood here as well as the classic Italian Godfather dessert of cakes with nuts topped with vanilla ice cream. If you happen to be up early, head over here for an exceptional breakfast menu. The Bella breakfast is a local favourite, serving up fresh croissants, breakfast pies, and plenty of cream espresso. The restaurant is located at 22 Leicester Square. Call 020 7321 0016 for more information.

The Apex

Come to *The Apex* for a contemporary restaurant with plenty of style. The British Mediterranean menu offers a choice of pasta, pizza, and seafood entrées in a stylish setting that leaves quite an impression. The restaurant is located within the Radisson Edwardian Hampshire Hotel at 31 Leicester Square. Call 0871 223 9665 for more information.

RendezVous

RendezVous is a contemporary café and ice-cream shop that serves up a great selection of snacks and desserts for your afternoon tea. Come here to have a classic Apple Tart cake or enjoy a sampling of pistachio ice cream, strawberry cheesecake frozen yogurt, or a Rum & Raisin combination dessert. Outdoor seating makes this spot a great place to settle down and just watch people. It's located at 48 Leicester Square, just a short walk from Haymarket Street.

Chiquito

If you're looking for a little spice and Mexican style, come to *Chiquito*, one of London's favourite Mexican grills. The lively atmosphere and exciting menu offer are something you must try. From the Peri Peri Chicken Wrap to the classic Mexican Paella, the extensive menu will also offer choices of King Prawn, Duck,

and Acapulco Chicken for visitors with the traditional taste. *Chiquito* is located at 21 Leicester Square. Call 0207 839 6925 for more information.

6 According to the text, the notices advertise _____

- A places to live.
- B places to eat.
- C things to buy.
- D sights of London.

7 You can try at *Bella Italia* _____

- A a selection of pizzas, salads, and seafood.
- B from the Peri Peri Chicken Wrap to the classic Mexican Paella.
- C a great selection of snacks and desserts.
- D King Prawn, Duck, and Acapulco Chicken

8 What kind of cuisine does *The Apex* offer?

- A Italian.
- B French.
- C British Mediterranean.
- D Mexican.

9 Where can you try Mexican style food?

- A At *The Apex*.
- B At *RendezVous*.
- C At *Bella Italia*.
- D At *Chiquito*.

10 You can sit outdoors at

- A *The Apex*.
- B *RendezVous*.
- C *Bella Italia*.
- D *Chiquito*.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you don't need to use.

Many people feel nervous about job interviews, but there are a lot of things you can do to help yourself. Here are some tips for successful interviews.

(11) Do some research about the company so that you can talk knowledgeably about it. Try to predict what questions you will be asked, and prepare your answers.

(12) Wear clean, well-fitting clothes. Smile, make eye contact and give a firm handshake. Sit fairly upright in your chair and sit still. Speak clearly and confidently. Don't worry about being nervous — it's normal — but don't let your nerves stop you from giving full answers to questions.

(13) The interviewer is asking you questions because he/she wants to know more about you, so don't mumble or give one-word answers. Make sure you answer the question that was asked, and try to give specific answers with examples.

(14) Don't panic if the interviewer asks you to talk about problems you have had. He/she isn't trying to make you look bad. You should briefly describe the problem and then explain how you tried to solve it. Don't lie! You must ALWAYS tell the truth, remembering to try to show yourself in a positive light.

(15) Make a list of things you want to know about the job and take it with you to the interview. When it is your turn to ask questions, have a quick look at it and ask any that haven't been answered already.

To make your job interview successful you are advised _____

A to tell the truth.

B to ask questions.

C to prepare your English.

D to try to make a good first impression.

E to give full clear answers to questions.

F to prepare for the interview.

G not to be afraid to ask the interviewer to repeat something if you didn't understand it.

H to make notes.

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

For years, parents have been limited to traditional methods of keeping an eye on their children's movements: standing in the playground, watching from the window, or asking them to phone home (16) _____. But now anxious mothers and fathers are being offered a distinctly hi-tech method of monitoring their child's every movement — tracking them by satellite.

The *Num8 watch* is said to be the first tracking device specifically designed to help parents keep tabs (17) _____.

The 149 *Num8* looks much like any ordinary digital wristwatch, but it has a GPS chip. This constantly follows the location of the child — it is accurate to within 3 metres — and sends it back to *Num8's* website (18) _____.

Relatives can receive text messages about the watch's location direct from the device, pointing to the street address of their youngster (19) _____. Removing the watch is followed by a warning that is sent to the mobile phone of a parent. Steve Salmon, *Num8's* chief executive, said that he hoped it would be used as a way to give children more freedom, rather than restricting them or (20) _____. «Only 20 % of children are now allowed to go out and play. It's my (21) _____ *Num8* will help parents feel more comfortable about letting their children go out to play», he said.

- A the standards of behavior
- B when they visit a friend's house
- C helping lazy parenting
- D profound hope that
- E will let you stroll
- F for monitoring
- G at the touch of a button
- H on naughty kids

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Great Britain: Geographical Peculiarities

Great Britain is the largest (22) _____ of Europe and the seventh largest island in the world. The waters of the North Sea and the English Channel separate Great Britain from Europe.

England occupies the southern and the eastern parts of Great Britain. It has an (23) _____ of 50,327 sq miles. Scotland, covering 30,400 sq miles, lies to the north. Wales, to the west, has an area of 8,016 sq miles and Northern Ireland — 5,460 sq miles. No part of Great Britain is more than 70 miles from the (24) _____. Great Britain has six distinct natural regions. The Highlands in northern Scotland is a region of mountain ranges, plateaus, deep valleys and (25) _____. Ben Nevis — the highest (26) _____ in Great Britain — rises in the Highlands. The Scottish Lowlands lie in the valleys of the Clyde, Forth and Tay rivers. Scotland's principal cities lie in this area. The Pennine Chain, a region (27) _____ in iron and coal, extends from the Scottish Lowlands. The Midlands are a lowland region, between the southern end of the Pennine Chain and the Cambrian Mountains of Wales.

The south-eastern plains (28) _____ the entire area south and east of the Pennines and to the Midlands. This region includes chalk downs and low plains and fenlands. These plains were the first part of the island to be (29) _____ and are Great Britain's best farmlands.

Northern Ireland is a lowland region surrounding an area of peat bogs. It includes Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom. Great Britain is not large (30) _____ to have many long rivers. The two (31) _____, the Thames and the Severn, are only a little more than 200 miles long. The Clyde, Forth, Humber, Mersey, Severn and Thames rivers all have (32) _____ that make fine harbours. Cities on these estuaries (33) _____ as centres of ocean and inland commerce.

22	A	island	B	continent	C	country	D	channel
23	A	population	B	capital	C	area	D	neighbourhood
24	A	sea	B	Europe	C	Ireland	D	capital
25	A	oceans	B	lakes	C	seas	D	English Channel
26	A	height	B	top	C	peak	D	zenith
27	A	deep	B	long	C	high	D	rich
28	A	involve	B	include	C	incorporate	D	inclose
29	A	settled	B	established	C	completed	D	accomplished
30	A	sufficient	B	enough	C	adequate	D	plenty
31	A	highest	B	prolonged	C	longest	D	brief
32	A	estates	B	estuaries	C	escapes	D	esteems
33	A	serve	B	perform	C	provide	D	supply

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Cobbler — First Draft

Once upon a time there was a man (34) _____ Roddy Biggs, who was a bank robber. One day he (35) _____ a pair of shoes to a cobbler to get new soles put on them. The cobbler gave him a ticket, which he put in his pocket. The next day Roddy (36) _____ by the police for a bank robbery he (37) _____ the week before.

Time passed slowly and 20 years (38) _____ Roddy was released from jail. As he (39) _____ away from the prison, he put his hand in his jacket pocket, and found a piece of paper. Pulling it out, he saw the (40) _____ ticket and remembered taking his shoes there all those years ago.

«Why not? » he thought, and went off to see if, just (41) _____ chance, the cobbler was there and still (42) _____ his shoes. When he got to the address on the ticket, he saw, sandwiched (43) _____ a supermarket and a multistorey car park, the cobbler's shop. He went in and found an ancient man (44) _____ in the dark little room. He gave him the ticket. The old man examined the ticket closely and then took down a huge ledger from the shelf. Blowing off the dust, he opened it and ran a shaking finger down the columns of names and dates inside. His finger stopped at an entry. Looking up, he said, «They (45) _____ ready next week! »

34	A	name	B	names	C	named	D	naming
35	A	take	B	took	C	taken	D	taking
36	A	arrested	B	is arrested	C	was arrested	D	were arrested
37	A	have committed	B	has committed	C	been committed	D	had committed
38	A	late	B	later	C	latter	D	letter
39	A	walking	B	is walking	C	be walking	D	was walking
40	A	cobbler's	B	cobblers	C	cobblers'	D	cobblers's
41	A	in	B	by	C	on	D	with
42	A	have	B	having	C	had	D	has
43	A	between	B	behind	C	because	D	believe
44	A	work	B	to work	C	worked	D	working
45	A	be	B	shall be	C	will be	D	would

TEST 16

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

Peggy Whitson — the former Iowa farm girl — racked up 377 days in space on her two missions, more than any other US astronaut. Her space walks totalled nearly 40 hours, more than any other woman astronaut. She's now a walking laboratory for the long-term effects of zero gravity (zero-g) on the human body. And hers, by the way, is ripped like an Olympic athlete. Name: Peggy Whitson. Age: 48. Astronaut since: 1996.

(1) _____: Two six-month tours on the International Space Station, in 2002 and 2007—2008.

(2) _____: «With no gravity for resistance, muscles and bones deteriorate quickly up there, so every day we do an hour of cardio on a specially designed cycle or treadmill and an hour of resistance training. You need strength for space walks, as every motion works against the pressure of the space suits we wear, and it's very fatiguing. Exercising always made me feel more positive and upbeat afterward too».

(3) _____: «As we orbited every 90 minutes, the view of the Earth's curvature was incredible. You could see the layers of atmosphere extend beyond the surface to meet with the blackness of space beyond. It seemed impossibly thin, yet it carried all the shades of blue: closest to the planet a glowing blue, like sunlit water over white sand, extending to the deepest blue-purple mixture that holds the blackness at bay».

(4) _____: «At first, being back on the Earth is not pleasant. My agility and quick motions, like playing basketball and the timing to dribble and do a layup, were severely hindered. But I had my physical fitness assessment about a month after my return, and I'm back to preflight norm, which I'm really happy about».

(5) _____: «Exploration is a very important part of who we are, and if we want to literally expand our horizons, we have to keep doing it. Construction of the International Space Station shows we can expand those horizons culturally as well».

- A Returning to Gravity
- B Space Time
- C Staying in Shape
- D Imagine Being in a Confined Space
- E Poetic Moment
- F Love and Friendship
- G Inspiration
- H Family Life

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Ruby Tuesday has become an American classic restaurant with the supreme, absolute premium choice in casual dining. Each and every visitor is treated as a guest in our home. *Ruby Tuesday's* menu offerings are of uncompromising freshness and quality.

Main courses

(Serves 4—6 people)

Chicken Bella Fresh, all natural, grilled chicken and fresh mushrooms with Parmesan cream sauce, with fresh peas and fried potatoes \$31.99.

Parmesan Pork Pasta

Lightly fried pork over pasta tossed in a Parmesan cream sauce topped with shredded Parmesan and Swiss cheeses \$39.99.

Grilled Turkey

Served with fresh, steamed broccoli and mashed potatoes \$29.99.

Sides

Home-made Vegetable Salad \$9.99.

Fresh Tomato & Mozzarella Salad \$12.99.

Grilled Vegetables and Cheese Salad \$10.99.

Desserts

Vanilla ice cream with nuts and cream \$23.99.

Chocolate chips \$19.99.

Beverages

Fresh iced tea \$6.99.

Lemonade \$6.99.

Bottled water (sparkling & nonsparkling water available) \$6.99.

6 Which of the dishes contains lightly fried pork over pasta tossed in a Parmesan cream sauce?

A Home-made Vegetable Salad.

B Grilled Turkey.

C Parmesan Pork Pasta.

D Chicken Bella.

7 According to the text, «sides» mean

A meat courses.

B salads.

C desserts.

D drinks.

8 Which of the ingredients is not used in Chicken Bella?

A Grilled chicken.

B Fresh mushrooms.

C Mashed potatoes.

D Parmesan cream sauce.

9 The most expensive of the main courses is

A Home-made Vegetable Salad.

B Grilled Turkey.

C Parmesan Pork Pasta.

D Chicken Bella.

10 What are «beverages»?

A Meat courses.

B Soups.

C Desserts.

D Drinks.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(11) «**Madagascar**» is the latest animated film from DreamWorks. In the sequel of the first movie, the New York Zoo animals, Alex the Lion,

MartytheZebra, MelmantheGiraffe and Gloria the Hippo, still stranded on Madagascar, started to leave the island. All of a sudden, they landed in the wilderness of Africa. There, Alex soon met the rest of his family and started to have trouble communicating with them after much of his time at the Central Park Zoo.

(12) «**I Didn't Know I Was Looking for Love**» is a heart-warming romantic comedy with Annabelle Lettes and comedian Jeff Styles starring. Set in New York, the film tells the story of two people who do everything possible to avoid falling in love. An original comedy with an unexpected ending.

(13) «**Tall Trees**» is an acclaimed documentary by Canadian Rolf Green. Enjoy the wonderful photography of some of the tallest and oldest trees in the world as Rolf explores their climatic, environmental and political importance. A must for all those interested in nature and photography.

(14) «**Quantum of Solace**» continues the high-octane adventures of James Bond from «Casino Royale». Picking up literally days where the previous film left off, after being betrayed by Vesper, the woman he loved, 007 fights the urge to make his latest mission personal. Having captured Mr White, and in pursuing his determination to uncover the truth, Bond and «M» interrogate MrWhite who reveals the organization which blackmailed Vesper to steal Bond's casino winnings.

(15) Maria Raj makes her big screen debut in «**Crazy**», the touching story of a girl who wants to be a truck driver. Few comedy moments in this realistic film tell about the problems of growing up in a small town in America. Wonderful rap and rock soundtrack which includes «Get Me Out of Here» by Exchequer.

This movie/cartoon is the best choice for someone who

A has started a photography course and is very interested in nature and environmental issues.

B is fond of Bond series and for whom Ian Fleming is a favourite writer.

C likes detective stories.

D is interested in watching cartoons.

E doesn't like romantic films very much but loves rap.

F enjoys action films, but not movies about politics or spies.

G is fond of horror films.

H wants to see something romantic.

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

A local community college professor protested against (16) _____. «The price of books for our students is just getting higher and higher and, combined with the rising cost of tuition, it's killing these kids», said Peter Jason, Ph.D. «Remember, students are one of the (17) _____. Almost half of them have at least one part-time job. In fact, one of my students has three jobs. She is a part-time sales clerk at a clothing store three days a week, then works three evenings a week as a pizza cook, and on weekends she does manicures at a beauty salon. And she still manages to have a high GPA and (18) _____».

Textbook prices are traditionally high. Adding to that problem, many college instructors change textbooks year after year; they either upgrade to a new edition or switch to (19) _____. This further hurts student because if an instructor no longer uses a particular textbook, that book has (20) _____.

Dr Jason decided to make life a little easier and a lot cheaper for his students by writing his own book on public speaking: «Many books have an increased price because of bells and whistles: CD-ROMs, lots of colour photographs, and lots of graphics. I talked with my students, and many of them, like me, prefer to keep things simple. So a few years ago I wrote my own text book. I made sure that it wasn't long-winded. I called it Successful Public Speaking: How to Be Brief, Concise, and to the Point».

«Compared to most other public-speaking primers, mine is half the number of pages, and one-third the price. That is, \$30 instead of \$90. Plus, it is published in a three-ring binder format. So, when I wrote a second edition last year, students only had to buy the 35 new pages (21) _____. For only \$7.00, they had upgraded to the new edition. I've had great feedback from my students about this loose-leaf concept. Maybe the word will get out, and more writers and publishers will try it».

- A high prices of students' textbooks
- B an entirely different textbook
- C poorest groups of people in America
- D go to studies full-time
- E that couldn't be changed
- F and delete 35 of the original pages
- G for a steady job
- H no resale value

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Some Interesting Facts about Mozart

Among (22) _____ of the classical period, the most productive was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756—91) of Austria, who wrote (23) _____ 1,000 operas, operettas, symphonies, violin sonatas, divertimenti, serenades, motets, concertos for piano and many other (24) _____, string quartets, other chamber music masses and litanies, of which only 70 were (25) _____ before he died at the age of 35. His (26) _____ *La Clemenza di Tito* (1791) was written in 18 days, and the symphonic masterpieces, *Symphonies No. 39, 40* and *41*, were reputedly written in the space of 42 days (27) _____ 1788. His overture *Don Giovanni* was written in full score at one sitting in Prague in 1787 and finished on the day of its opening (28) _____.

The (29) _____ interval between the known composition of a piece by a composer and its performance is from 3 March 1791 (30) _____ 9 October 1982 (over 191 years), in the case of Mozart's Organ Piece for a Clock, a fugue fantasy in F min. In what is believed to be the largest-ever recording project (31) to a single composer, there are 180 compact (32) _____ containing the complete set of authenticated works by Mozart, produced by Philips Classics for release in 1990/91 to commemorate the bicentennial of the composer's death. The complete set comprises over 200 hours of (33) _____ and would occupy 6.5 feet (1.98 metres) of shelving.

22	A	composers	B	artists	C	poets	D	politicians
23	A	more	B	about	C	approximate	D	quite
24	A	instruments	B	devices	C	tools	D	mechanisms
25	A	composed	B	broadcast	C	invented	D	published
26	A	novel	B	novel verse	C	fiction	D	opera
27	A	at	B	in	C	on	D	with
28	A	performance	B	performer	C	perform	D	performation
29	A	widest	B	longest	C	shortest	D	thickest
30	A	before	B	into	C	up	D	until
31	A	offered	B	applied	C	devoted	D	assigned
32	A	discs	B	tapes	C	records	D	tunes
33	A	words	B	movie	C	tape	D	music

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

It was a lovely spring morning when Maire and her friend Lyn set out (34) _____ a mountain. They decided to climb Ben Nevis, as it is the (35) _____ mountain in Scotland.

Maire and Lyn got into their smart sports car and (36) _____ up to Fort William (37) _____ they set off down the mountain. They were soon on their way (38) _____ Ben Nevis. The higher they climbed, the (39) _____ it became. The sun disappeared (40) _____ the mist and snow began to fall. Maire (41) _____ and wanted to go home. The snow covered the track (42) _____ the girls lost, cold and frightened.

They thought they (43) _____ to freeze to death on the mountain side. Luckily Maire had her mobile phone with her and managed to call for help.

The mountain rescue team reached them just in time to save them from freezing to death. After the rescue team (44) _____ them to a comfortable hotel, they had a lovely dinner and then danced all night at a party.

They got home the next day and told everyone what a smashing time they (45) _____ in Fort William.

34	A	climb	B	to climb	C	climbed	D	climbing
35	A	high	B	higher	C	highest	D	highly
36	A	drive	B	drove	C	driven	D	was driven
37	A	which	B	who	C	when	D	where
38	A	up	B	down	C	in	D	out
39	A	cold	B	colder	C	coldest	D	more colder
40	A	into	B	over	C	between	D	among
41	A	scared	B	scaring	C	was scared	D	were scared
42	A	leave	B	left	C	leaving	D	will leave
43	A	going	B	going be going	C	was going	D	were going
44	A	taken	B	have taken	C	has taken	D	had taken
45	A	have	B	had had	C	having	D	has

TEST 17

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(1) _____

The foundation of the hippie movement finds historical precedent as far back as the counterculture of the Ancient Greeks, espoused by philosophers like Diogenes. The first signs of what we would call modern «protohippies» emerged at the end of the century in Europe.

(2) _____

Hippies tried to free themselves from social restrictions, choose their own way, and find new meaning in life. The movement opposed the formality of traditional clubs, instead performing amateur music and singing, creative dress, and communal rest like hiking and camping.

(3) _____

As such, hippie clothing was often loose and made of natural fibers like cotton. Men and women grew their hair long and avoided styling. Anything one made oneself, whether sewn, knit or woven as macramé, was prized. Flowers were very emblematic of the hippie movement. Nothing represented peace and love so much as a flower, and they were everywhere. Floral patterns were popular on tops and dresses and flower patches adorned skirts and jeans. Real flowers were worn in the hair and flower images were painted on the face. Hippies argued that in the face of some ugliness in the world, it was important to display as much natural beauty as possible.

(4) _____

Gathering of the Tribes — The First Human Be-In, San Francisco, January 1967. This was a highly charged, symbolic event that brought together the political, spiritual, literary, musical and shamanic leaders of the generation. At the time it seemed like a good thing to do. Just get together and experience the vibes.

(5) _____

Carlos Santana is the musician who managed to define a whole genre back in the early 70s. His great performance at Woodstock made him a legend. And today he's back on the charts with a new hit. Santana's original funky, Latin, soul

and rock sound is unmistakable. «Black Magic Woman» (1970) was the greatest hit of Santana.

- A Politics
- B Lifestyle and Characteristics
- C Symbols of the Hippy Movement
- D Landmark Hippy Event
- E History
- F Music
- G Hippy Leaders
- H Fashion

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

A Busy Saturday

Sam: So, Mary, have you got anything planned for this Saturday?

Mary: Let me see... Actually, I'm kind of busy. Why are you asking?

Sam: Well, I'm wondering if you'd like to get together and do something, like watch a movie or take a walk in the park. But if you are busy... By the way, what do you have to do on that day?

Mary: First, I promised my mom to help her with cleaning the house in the morning, and then I have a hairdresser appointment at 1 p.m. I can't miss that because I've already cancelled it once before.

Sam: Okay, but are you free after that?

Mary: I'm afraid not. I have some other plans. I have to pick up my sister from the musical lesson at 4 p.m., and my mom asked me to cook dinner for the family at 5.30. I feel like a slave sometimes. Then I have to clean the dishes and finish reading my history assignment that's due on Monday morning.

Sam: Yeah, it looks like you're going to have a full day.

Mary: That's right.

Sam: Why don't you put your history assignment off till the next day, ah? And if you'd like to, I might come over later in the evening and we can make some popcorn and watch a movie?

Mary: Oh, it sounds good, but our DVD player isn't working. Besides, my mom might try to come up with something else for me to do. Maybe next time?

Sam: I hope so. Alright then, bye for now!

Mary: See you.

- 6** Sam is calling Mary because he
- A** needs her help with his history assignment.
 - B** wants to help her with the cleaning.
 - C** is going to invite her for a walk or to the cinema.
 - D** plans to go to the musical lesson with her.

- 7** What does Mary have to do on Saturday morning?
- A** To walk the dog.
 - B** To clean the house.
 - C** To wash the dishes.
 - D** To write a project in history.

- 8** At 1 p.m. Mary is going to
- A** a musical school.
 - B** the shops.
 - C** the movies.
 - D** the hairdresser's.

- 9** Mary can't miss a hairdresser appointment because
- A** her hair needs styling.
 - B** she has already annulled it once before.
 - C** she has already cancelled it twice.
 - D** she doesn't like to change her plans.

- 10** Why can't they watch a video at Mary's house?
- A** Mary doesn't like watching videos.
 - B** Mary's father is going to use the DVD player.
 - C** The device isn't working.
 - D** They can't decide on a video.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(11) _____

In what one expert called an unusual move for a software company, Microsoft, Canada, has chipped in a reward for help in finding a gamingaddicted Ontario teenager who ran away from home three weeks ago, after his parents took his Xbox away.

(12) _____

The average price of gasoline in Canada is at its lowest level since early last year, according to a report released on Tuesday.

(13) _____

The first genetically modified food with direct benefits for human health should be available within four years after successful experiments in the United States. A GM soya bean that can help to prevent heart attacks has passed the first phase of trials, clearing the way for its use in such food as spreads, yoghurts, cereal bars and salad dressings.

(14) _____

Army corporal Daniel James, who worked as an interpreter for Britain's top general in Afghanistan, is found guilty of spying for Iran.

(15) _____

An airline has apologized for charging an amputee who wanted to take a spare pair of prosthetic legs on holiday an additional £10 each way.

This newspaper article can be titled as _____

A «Gas Prices Lowest of the Year».

B «GM Bean Could Help Prevent Heart Attacks».

C «Interpreter Guilty of Spying».

D «Airline's Sorry for False Legs Fee».

E «Croatia Gets EU Entry Timetable».

F «Victory a Small Step for Europe».

G «Microsoft Offering Reward for Return of Gaming-Addicted Teen».

H «Prince Calls for Rainforest Bills»

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Television may be part of everyday life for most children, (16) _____. In our dynamic lives parents are so busy with their professional life and relationships, that they allow their children to spend a huge percentage of their free time (17) _____. Sometimes parents are so busy, in fact, that most of them don't stop to consider the hidden dangers of unlimited viewing.

The health risks which attend excessive television viewing are great in number and should not be underestimated. It contributed to growing problems (18) _____; it prevents regular exercise, which could cause heart problems in later life. It leads to psychological problems if children are exposed to inappropriate materials and it can (19) _____.

However, the most worrying problem is the negative effect that too much television can have on the early stage (20) _____. Playing games, listening to stories and interacting with other children are all essential to a child's emotional, physical and communication development. When television takes the place of these activities, we allow untold damage to be done.

Of course, many would be quick to defend the educational value of television and there's no doubt that properly managed television viewing (21) _____. However, the dangers far outweigh the benefits. Until parents make time to exercise proper control over their children's viewing habits, children's health will continue to suffer.

- A but is it safe
- B unimportant or useless information
- C watching television
- D damage eyesight
- E of a child's development
- F is a very effective marketing tool
- G can be beneficial
- H of teenage fatness

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Valentine's Day, or Love Is in the Air

It's that time of the year when couples show their love for each other by sending cards, flowers and chocolates. But Valentine's Day is not only about

public displays of affection: in (22) _____ years it has also become big business.

In the UK alone, more than 20 million pounds is spent on flowers, (23) _____ in the United States over \$1 billion is forked out on chocolates.

Although Valentine's Day has become a global industry with more than 80 million roses sold worldwide, the origins of the day are unclear and (24) _____ in the mists of time. Nobody knows exactly who St Valentine was, (25) _____ some historians suggest he was a Roman martyred in the third century AD by a Roman Emperor. It is said that the first (26) _____ Valentine's card was sent by the imprisoned Duke of Orleans in 1415. It is believed that he sought solace from his confinement by writing love poems to his wife.

Valentine's Day, or its equivalent, is now celebrated in many countries around the world. However, the traditions often (27) _____ from place to place. In Japan, for example, it is (28) _____ for the woman to send chocolates to the man, whilst in Korea April 14th is known as «Black Day» and is when the (29) _____ men who received nothing on Valentine's Day gather to eat noodles and commiserate with each other.

Technological developments have also played their part in keeping Valentine's Day relevant in the 21st century. Valentine's e-cards have been all the rage in recent years. However, Internet security (30) _____ urge web users to be wary as malicious hackers could use e-cards to spread viruses and spyware. Valentine's cards can also be used for less than romantic (31) _____. Police in the UK city of Liverpool sent Valentine's cards to criminals (32) _____ failed to appear in court or have not paid fines. The cards contained the (33) _____: «Roses are red, violets are blue, you've got a warrant, and we'd love to see you». Who says romance is dead?

22	A	recent	B	lately	C	just	D	newly
23	A	even	B	whilst	C	where	D	since
24	A	hid	B	hit	C	head	D	hidden
25	A	although	B	whether	C	also	D	ever
26	A	record	B	recorded	C	recorder	D	reorder
27	A	differ	B	variety	C	miscellaneous	D	similar
28	A	popular	B	customary	C	routine	D	regular
29	A	fortune	B	fortunately	C	unfortunate	D	unfortunately
30	A	professional	B	amateur	C	experts	D	proficiency
31	A	principles	B	object	C	resolutions	D	purposes
32	A	when	B	where	C	who	D	whose
33	A	verse	B	proverb	C	story	D	riddle

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Young Greek boy Narcissus (34) _____ in a forest one day and he (35) _____ the nymph Echo nearby. Echo (36) _____ followed him through the woods, (37) _____ to address him but afraid to speak first. When Narcissus finally heard footsteps and (38) _____: «Who's there? », Echo answered: «Who's there? » And so it went, until finally Echo showed (39) _____ and rushed to embrace the lovely youth. He ran away from the nymph and left Echo (40) _____. So she (41) _____ the rest of her life in lonely glens, suffering from the love she never knew, (42) _____ only her voice remained.

Eventually Narcissus became thirsty and went to drink from a stream. As he saw his reflection, he fell in love with it, not knowing that it was (43) _____. As he bent down to kiss it, it seemed to «run away» and he was heartbroken. He (44) _____ thirstier but he wouldn't touch the water for fear of damaging his reflection, so he eventually died (45) _____ thirst and self-love, staring at his own reflection. The narcissus flower grew where he died.

34	A	been hunting	B	was hunted	C	is hunting	D	was hunting
35	A	don't notice	B	didn't notice	C	was noticed	D	wasn't notice
36	A	silently	B	silent	C	silence	D	silencing
37	A	desire	B	desires	C	desired	D	desiring
38	A	shout	B	shouts	C	shouted	D	shouting
39	A	hisself	B	himself	C	herself	D	themselves
40	A	heartbreak	B	heartbreaking	C	heartbroke	D	heartbroken
41	A	spend	B	spent	C	spending	D	will spend
42	A	until	B	if	C	where	D	as well as
43	A	he	B	his	C	him	D	himself
44	A	grow	B	grew	C	grown	D	be grown
45	A	to	B	on	C	with	D	of

TEST 18

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(1) _____

Scotland is the UK's most northern country and has around 790 islands off its coasts — 130 of which have people living on them. Scotland is well known for its stunning landscapes, and its beautiful beaches and lochs, which are freshwater lakes. There are over 600 square miles of lochs in Scotland, including the most famous one, Loch Ness.

(2) _____

It has a population of just over 5 million people, which is about 8.5 per cent of the whole UK population. Over 2 million of these live in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and almost half of Scotland's population live in the Central Belt, where both the largest city (Glasgow) and the capital city (Edinburgh) are located.

(3) _____

Scotland also hosts one of the biggest arts festivals in the world. This is commonly known as the Edinburgh Festival but is actually made up of a number of different festivals that happen at different times of the year, though many do take place in August and September. Many people have heard of the Fringe Festival, but there are also the International Festival, the Film Festival, the Children's Festival and the Edinburgh Mela, which is an intercultural festival. Musically Scotland has recently produced the bands Travis and Franz Ferdinand, and other famous Scots include Ewan McGregor, Sean Connery and J. K. Rowling.

(4) _____

In July 1999 the Scottish Parliament was opened, the first for over 300 years, as Scotland had been governed from London. Scottish parliamentary responsibilities include health, education and local government.

(5) _____

The typical images of Scotland often focus on things like tartan, kilts, heather and haggis and on the scenery. These are all still a part of the country, but contemporary Scotland is building a name for itself in other areas, such as its thriving computer games industry.

- A** Places to Visit in Scotland
- B** Political Devolution
- C** Scottish Cuisine
- D** Art and Music Events
- E** Stereotypes
- F** People of Scotland
- G** Educational Pattern
- H** Where It Is

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

British Family Today

The model of a traditional British family — with a working father and a housewife mother raising two children — has changed greatly over the past 20 years.

The biggest change has been caused by the growing divorce rate. As many as two out of three marriages now end in separation, which brings about the situation where many children live with one parent and only see the other at weekends or holidays.

The number of working mothers has also increased. The large rise in divorces has meant many women need to work to support themselves and their children. But even when there is no divorce, many families need both parents to work in order to survive. This has caused an increase in childcare facilities, though they are very expensive and can be difficult to find in many areas. Besides, women are no longer happy to stay at home bringing up children, and many make careers earning as much as or even more than men.

However, these changes have not had a totally negative effect. For women, it is now much easier to have a job and good salary. Although it is difficult to be a working mother, it has become normal and it's no longer seen as a bad thing for children. As for children themselves, some people argue that modern children grow up to be more independent and mature than in the past. From an early age they have to go to nurseries, and so they are used to social behaviour and dealing with new people.

So, in spite of the fact that the traditional picture of a family may no longer be true in modern Britain, the contemporary family continues to raise happy, successful children.

6 According to the author, the traditional British family

A means a working father and a housewife mother.

B means a working father and mother.

C has never existed.

D has changed greatly over the past 20 years.

7 Nowadays marriages end in divorce.

A two out of three

B one out of three

C three out of three

D two out of four

8 What are modern children like?

A They are more outgoing and bright than children were in the past.

B They are more polite and childish than children were in the past.

C They are more dependent from adults than children were in the past.

D They are more independent and mature than children were in the past.

9 At nurseries children are used to

A behaving in a community.

B behaving well.

C behaving independently.

D being nice to strangers.

10 The result of the increasing number of divorces is that

A many children help their mothers to earn money.

B many men need to change work to support themselves and their children.

C many women have to work to support themselves and their children.

D many women have to change occupation to support themselves and their children.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(11) London Marriott Hotel Regent's Park

128 King Henry's Road Belsize Park London Type of Accommodation: Hotel. Just a few minutes from local attractions including the Lords Cricket Ground and the London Zoo, the London Marriott Hotel Regent's Park is the

perfect place for any occasion. Facilities include an extensive leisure area with a swimming pool, steam room, sauna and gymnasium.

(12) Americana Hotel 172 Gloucester Place Regent's Park Primrose Hill London Type of Accommodation: Budget Accommodation. The Americana Hotel is located in the very heart of London, with transportation from our doorstep to all London attractions and business centres. All bedrooms offer all modern amenities, a cosy TV lounge and a bar. The hotel has also a lift and rooms on the ground floor for easy access.

(13) Ballards Farm Cottage

Big Devon Type of Accommodation: Cottage. Ballards Farm Cottage is situated in Big Devon. This charming holiday home offers wonderful sceneries and comfortable accommodation. From the Cottage there are walks through woods and parks, and there are also 5 golf courses in easy reach. Big Devon, about a mile away, has a number of cafés and pubs.

(14) Duke of Leinster Hotel

20 Leinster Gardens London Type of Accommodation: Hotel. Duke of Leinster is an elegant three-star hotel. As befits a hotel of such unique character, each of its 36 guest rooms is individually furnished and decorated, recently refurbished to a high standard with comfort in mind, and all rooms feature the most up-to-date facilities, including a hairdryer, safe box, welcome tray, telephone with modem connection, satellite television and mini refrigerator.

(15) Tudor Inn

78 Warwick Way Type of Accommodation: Bed and Breakfast. Our Bed&Breakfast is an elegant 19th-century building. Conveniently situated within a walking distance of famous landmarks such as Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, the London Eye as well as Westminster Cathedral. Piccadilly Circus (the West End) is also within twenty minutes' walk. All our rooms are well-designed and newly-decorated with a high standard of cleanliness and maintenance. Each room has a colour TV, hairdryer, free tea-/coffee-making facilities on request and direct dial telephone.

This hotel _____

A is the best place for any occasion.

B offers one-suite rooms.

C offers you an accommodation outside London.

D is situated in the city centre and offers all modern facilities.

E will be the right choice for you if you are looking for luxury.

F is an elegant bed-and-breakfast place accommodated in the 19th-century building.

G has a unique character and individually furnished rooms.

H overlooks a park

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Top Eight Tips to Fight Global Warming

The recent hot and muggy weather has us all thinking about how to take the temperature down a notch. With that in mind, we've gathered the top eight ways consumers can cut into the 22 tons of carbon dioxide (16) _____. Take these small and not-so-small steps and you'll help ensure a more comfortable future for us all (all carbon savings are annual averages).

1) Replace five incandescent light bulbs in your home with compact fluorescents: swapping those 75-watt incandescents with 19-watt CFLs can cut 275 pounds of CO₂.

2) Instead of short flights of 500 miles or so, (17) _____ and bypass 310 pounds of CO₂.

3) Replace refrigerators more than 10 years old with today's more energyefficient Energy Star models (18) _____.

4) Cut off your eight-minute shower (19) _____ for savings of 513 pounds.

5) Whenever possible, dry your clothes on a line outside (20) _____. If you air-dry half your loads, you'll dispense with 723 pounds of CO₂.

6) Cut down on the red meat. Since it takes more fossil fuels to produce red meat than fish, eggs and poultry, switching to this food will slim your CO₂ emissions by 950 pounds.

7) Leave the car at home and take (21) _____. Taking the average US commute of twelve miles by light rail will leave you 1,366 pounds of CO₂ lighter than driving. The standard, diesel-powered city bus can save 804 pounds, while heavy-rail subway users save 288.

8) Finally, support the creation of wind, solar and other renewable energy facilities by choosing green power if offered by your utility.

A to five minutes

B public transportation to work

C rely on natural gas heating

D or a rack **indoors**

- E and save more than 500 pounds of CO2
- F each of us produces
- G you'll save 226 pounds from AC use
- H take the train

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

On 27th February 2008, something very unusual (22) _____ in the UK: there was a rather large earthquake.

It was the biggest earthquake for 25 years in the UK. There have been very small tremors in the past but they pale into insignificance (23) _____ to this one. It was felt in a large area across the country (24) _____ from as far north as Edinburgh in Scotland to as far south as Plymouth on the south (25) _____ of England. The epicentre of the earthquake was in a small town in Lincolnshire, which is an (26) _____ about two and a half to three hours north of London by car. A magnitude of 5.2 was registered on the Richter scale.

There were lots of (27) _____ in the news from people who felt the earth move. One man said, «We had loads of vibrating and wall-shaking and stuff, noise coming off the roof. I came outside — the chimneys on the floor! » A collapsed chimney was the cause of what was (28) _____ the worst injury from the earthquake; a man broke his leg when the chimney fell on him.

(29) _____ man who spoke to the BBC described the moment the earthquake occurred, «Everything was shaking. As (30) _____ as it happened, we all went outside and saw everyone else down the street, coming out and just (31) _____ it was an earthquake».

The huge rumble that was felt by a lot of people surprisingly caused very little structural damage to property.

Most British people would be (32) _____ to learn that there are 200— 300 earthquakes in Britain every year — but most of them are so small, they go unnoticed. The magnitude of this earthquake is fairly small in comparison to some other (33) _____ disasters that have made international news, but for the people affected, it certainly came as quite a surprise.

22	A	happy	B	harden	C	happened	D	harmed
23	A	compared	B	comparison	C	comparable	D	comparative
24	A	two	B	too	C	to	D	toe
25	A	cost	B	coat	C	coast	D	cast

26	A	territory	B	district	C	region	D	area
27	A	remarks	B	replace	C	reports	D	revise
28	A	may	B	probably	C	possible	D	certainty
29	A	Other	B	Another	C	Others	D	Anothers
30	A	well	B	quick	C	early	D	soon
31	A	realized	B	appreciated	C	conscious	D	recognize
32	A	surprised	B	surpassed	C	surplice	D	surplus
33	A	organic	B	pure	C	natural	D	physical

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Ex-Famous

Every time Joe Mangold went (34) _____ his local shop or local café or walked down his street, he looked at other people carefully. He wanted to see if people (35) _____ at him. He wanted to see if anyone recognized him.

Joe was in a strange situation. Two years ago, it (36) _____ impossible for him to go more than a few steps before somebody stopped him and asked if it was really him, and then they wanted an autograph or a photo. Two years ago, Joe Mangold was «Joe from *HouseMates*».

HouseMates was one of the most successful reality TV shows of all time. Millions and millions of people watched *HouseMates*. Joe had been in the famous house, with all the other people. Millions and millions of people watched Joe every morning when he (37) _____ up, every day when he ate and chatted with the other people in the house, and even every night when he was (38) _____. To tell the truth, he didn't like (39) _____ in the *HouseMates* house much anyway. He didn't like being watched all the time. But because he was the first person out of the *HouseMates* house, he had more time to enjoy being famous.

He liked being famous, but he didn't like being stopped every five minutes, he didn't like not being able to walk down the street without people pointing at him and shouting (40) _____ him. He liked to (41) _____ «Joe Mangold» and not «Joe from *HouseMates*», which seemed to be his new name. However, being famous was (42) _____ better than being ex-famous. Now he was (43) _____. He thought about doing something else with his life, but the truth was Joe had never been very good at anything. He had had a few jobs, but was never successful at anything. *HouseMates* had been the only success in his life.

He wondered what (44) _____ worse: being famous or not being famous. Both, he thought, were better than being ex-famous.

One day a woman came up to him.
 «Excuse me... I hope you don't mind me asking...»
 «Not at all...»
 «Did you use to be Joe from *HouseMates*?»
 «Erm... yes... actually, I am still Joe... but now I'm usually called just Joe Mangold...»
 «Wow! What a surprise! Joe from *HouseMates*! Incredible! » The woman smiled and looked around her as if she couldn't believe that she was the only person to recognize Joe from *HouseMates*. Listen», she continued. «This really is a coincidence meeting you here».
 «Why? » asked Joe.
 «I work for a TV production company, and we (45) _____ a brilliant idea».
 «Oh yeah. What's that? »
 «We're going to do a reality TV show...»
 «There's nothing amazing about that...» said Joe.
 «No, but this one will be different. This reality show uses people who have all been on reality shows in the past... and puts them all together in a big house!!!»
 «Oh...» said Joe.
 «What an interesting idea. I'm not sure that I'm really...»
 «You'll be great in it!» said the woman. «It's called Ex-Famous!»
 «Thanks», said Joe. «But, to tell the truth, I'd prefer just not to be famous at all, thanks...»

34	A	onto	B	to	C	into	D	at
35	A	am looking	B	is looking	C	was looking	D	were looking
36	A	been	B	has been	C	was	D	had been
37	A	wake	B	wakes	C	woke	D	to wake
38	A	asleep	B	sleep	C	sleeping	D	sleepy
39	A	be	B	to be	C	been	D	being
40	A	in	B	on	C	to	D	at
41	A	be called	B	call	C	called	D	been called
42	A	more	B	much	C	many	D	most
43	A	anybody	B	somebody	C	nobody	D	none
44	A	is	B	are	C	was	D	were
45	A	45 have just have	B	have just has	C	had just have	D	have just had

TEST 19

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(1) _____

Situated on the River Avon in the heart of England, Stratford-(up)onAvon is most famous as the birthplace of England's greatest poet and playwright, William Shakespeare. Stratford-(up) on-Avon is home to the Royal Shakespeare Company, 5 historic houses linked to the Bard and a wealth of other great tourist attractions. This thriving market town is a perfect combination of old and new and, with its beautiful surroundings, is a great place to visit for a relaxing holiday.

(2) _____

Stratford-(up)on-Avon has many historical sights which are really worth seeing. Explore Shakespeare's Birthplace for a fascinating look into his life and times, and visit one of Holy Trinity to see his grave. See his great works performed at The Courtyard Theatre, which is the Royal Shakespeare Company's main performance.

(3) _____

As well as its literary connections, there is a lot to see and do in and around Stratford. Take a boat out on the River Avon, explore the area by hop-on, hop-off sightseeing buses, join one of the walking tours and discover some of Britain's finest houses and glorious gardens!

(4) _____

When you are ready for your afternoon tea, a lunch or a classic cuisine, there's something to suit every taste and budget in Stratford-(up) on-Avon. Enjoy local organic fruit and vegetables, cheeses, farm products, and other delicious dishes prepared at some of Stratford's finest cafés.

(5) _____

There's a lot to see and do in Stratford-(up) on-Avon. So don't waste time standing in queues, buy your travel passes and attraction tickets online!

A Buy before You Fly

B Shopping

C Attractions

- D** The Perfect Mix of Old and New
- E** Culture and History
- F** Dining Facilities
- G** Festivals
- H** Visit Shakespeare's Museum

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Royal Garden Parties

Over 30,000 people attend the Royal Garden Parties each year. They are used today as a way to enable Her Majesty to reward public service and outstanding contributions to the community.

Admission is by invitation only, and all invitations are sent out by the Lord Chamberlain on behalf of the Queen, in fact all the arrangements are planned by the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

One of the characteristics of these parties is the long queues, if you thought the queues for the Millennium Dome were bad wait until you are invited to a Royal Garden Party.

Eventually you hand in your invitation and then seemingly in the Palace garden itself, the sense of over-crowding disappears. Uniformed Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen at Arms and Gentlemen Ushers are responsible for overseeing the guests and bringing some of them (not all) forward to speak to the Queen. When the members of the Royal Family emerge from the Palace, the Lord Chamberlain walks beside the Queen and the other members take separate routes so that they come into contact with as many people as possible. After meeting several members of the public, the Queen has tea in the royal tent, then meets distinguished Commonwealth visitors and begins a slow progress back to the Palace.

The dress code for these events is very strict, gentlemen are expected to wear morning dress, lounge suits or uniform, whilst ladies wear afternoon dress (usually with hats). However, national dress can also be worn.

- 6** It can be inferred from the text that the Royal Garden Party is
- A** held once a fortnight.
 - B** an annual event which attracts many visitors.
 - C** visited only by the members of the Royal Family.
 - D** organized in order to enable the Lord Chancellor to reward public service.

7 One can be the guest at the Royal Garden Parties if he/she

A has a ticket.

B is a member of the Royal Family.

C has an invitation.

D has reserved the arrangement beforehand.

8 Uniformed Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen at Arms and Gentlemen Ushers are in charge of

A safety of the Queen.

B supervision of the guests.

C checking the invitations.

D overseeing the Commonwealth visitors.

9 From the text we know that

A some of the guests are allowed to speak to the Queen.

B the members of the Royal Family don't usually come into contact with guests.

C after meeting several members of the public, the Queen has tea with Commonwealth visitors.

D national dress can't be worn as there's a strict dress code.

10 Saying «morning dress» (the last paragraph) the author means

A a suit that is worn by men for very formal occasions.

B a one-piece garment for a woman or a girl that covers the body and extends down over the legs.

C an elegant dress suitable for semiformal social occasions.

D a military uniform.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you don't need to use.

(11) Yosemite National Park

This is one of the world's most famous national parks. The park was established in the year 1980 in the state of California, the United States. It is situated in the east-central part of California overshadowed by the famous and breathtaking views of Sierra Nevada. The park covers a total area of 761,266 acres. It is a top tourist destination and around 3.5 million people visit this spectacular natural place each year. Apart from the wide range of natural habitat, the place is very famous for the spectacular Yosemite Valley which is located in the

southwestern side of the park. The area is well-known for its granite cliffs and beautiful waterfalls.

(12) Yellowstone National Park

The Yellowstone National Park is situated in the United States and was established in the year 1872. Practically speaking, this was the first national park to have been established. The park is unique with diverse ecosystems and subalpine forests. Other more popular features of this park are the natural geysers of which Old Faithful Geyser is the most famous. The park is also a great site for tourists equipped with many facilities, like boat-riding, horseriding, etc. Here fishing is also allowed in lakes and streams, so surely there will be no place better than this park if you want to do some fishing.

(13) Blue Mountains National Park

This well-known park is situated in New South Wales, Australia. The park is just 81 km away from Sydney so anyone can very easily reach the place directly from the city centre. The National Park is located in the Blue Mountains region which is yet another spectacular place to visit. Filled with a natural bluish mist, the Blue Mountains offer some of the world's most breathtaking views. There are many beautiful attractions in this place and the most famous is «The Three Sisters». For people looking to go deeper into the region, there are walks both during the day and at night to see the beautiful place more deeply.

(14) Glacier Bay National Park

Located in the state of Alaska, the park is famous for its 16 flowing glaciers. A UNESCO world heritage site, the park and the adjacent bay are also home to marine wildlife like whales, walruses and seals.

(15) Canyonlands National Park

Located in Utah at the juncture of the Colorado and Green rivers, the Canyonlands National Park offers some of the most breathtaking views of the outlying canyons and gorges.

This national park _____

A is situated at the juncture of two rivers.

B is a home to sea animals.

C includes North America's highest peak.

D offers the opportunity of fishing as well as riding a boat and horseriding.

E is famous for its granite cliffs and beautiful waterfalls.

F derives its name from the more than 200 natural sandstone arches created by the process of natural erosion.

G is famous for its bears, wolves and herds of moose and caribous.

H can be reached easily from downtown.

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Bond Is Back

Admirers of James Bond have been thrilled with the release of the new Bond book «Devil May Care», which was published on 28th May 2008. Ian Fleming was the creator of the fictional character James Bond 007 and wrote 14 Bond books (16) _____, including some of the very well-known ones, such as «Casino Royale», «Diamonds are Forever» and «Goldfinger».

Ian Fleming died in 1964 but the legacy of Bond (17) _____. Sebastian Faulks, a reputable novelist, was authorized to write the latest Bond book.

Faulks is not an author (18) _____, so there was some speculation that he would make a great effort to write a Bond novel successfully. A review in the British newspaper, the Guardian, said, «The book, though, is a smart and enjoyable act of literary resurrection. Amongst the now 33 post-Fleming Bonds, this must surely compete with Kingsley Amis's for the title of the best».

«Devil May Care» is set in 1967 during the Cold War and it is said that Bond will once again travel between continents, appearing at exotic locations and in some of the world's (19) _____.

It's fair to say that James Bond has become a popular name and remains a huge influence within the thriller genre (20) _____.

It's a double bonus for Bond fans as the new Bond film has been released recently. The name of the new film was «Quantum of Solace», a very confusing title as literally, «quantum» means the smallest amount of something, especially energy, and «solace» means somebody or something that provides comfort at a time of sadness, grief or disappointment. Daniel Craig has been the latest James Bond and (21) _____. The new film was the sequel to the 2006 film «Casino Royale». Craig said he felt «Casino Royale» was «a walk in the park» compared to «Quantum of Solace».

- A through his films
- B most people think of first
- C most thrilling cities
- D stressed the need for adventures
- E known for writing thrillers
- F carries on
- G during his lifetime
- H starred again in «Quantum of Solace»

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The countries of Europe decided to switch to more energy-efficient (22) _____ bulbs on 1 September. New (23) _____ see Europe phasing out 100-watt light bulbs. Euro officials are trying to convince people in the 27 European countries to use long-life fluorescent or halogen bulbs (24) _____. The EU hopes its policy will reduce greenhouse (25) _____ emissions and lessen energy bills. Consumers can still buy the old energy-hungry bulbs, but only while stocks last. Companies can no longer make them in Europe and shops cannot import or sell them. The new bulbs can provide energy savings for up to 75 per cent compared (26) _____ the traditional ones. This will save the (27) _____ (Euro) household approximately 50 Euros a year.

A little (28) _____ of history will disappear with the 100-watt bulb. Europeans have used them since their invention by Thomas Edison over a century ago. Not everyone is satisfied with this change. Health officials in Britain (29) _____ about people with light-sensitive illnesses. Campaigner David Price said the government was (30) _____ public concerns. He said the energy-saving bulbs give many people bad headaches and can cause skin problems and sickness. A leading British newspaper (31) _____ the campaigners. The Daily Mail gave away 25,000 of the traditional bulbs. It said this was in « (32) _____ at further European intervention in British affairs». Sales of the 100-watt bulbs have (33) _____ -rocketed across Britain.

22	A	bright	B	glow	C	light	D	light lightning
23	A	rules	B	ruling	C	ruled	D	ruler
24	A	except	B	replace	C	instead	D	because
25	A	water	B	gas	C	fire	D	air
26	A	to	B	of	C	by	D	at
27	A	norm	B	second-rate	C	average	D	mode
28	A	piece	B	peace	C	peas	D	pieced
29	A	concern	B	phobia	C	afraid	D	worry
30	A	ignore	B	ignored	C	ignores	D	ignoring
31	A	keeping	B	supported	C	carrier	D	maintain
32	A	outrage	B	outage	C	outside	D	outer
33	A	moon	B	cloud	C	sky	D	planet

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Space shuttle *Endeavour* and (34) _____ seven astronauts safely returned to the Earth on Sunday.

Endeavour touched down in California, (35) _____ up a 16-day trip.

The space (36) _____ journey, short by comparison, (37) _____ 6.6 million miles and 250 orbits of the Earth.

«Welcome (38) _____. That was a great way to finish a fantastic flight», Mission Control radioed.

«And we're happy to be here in California», shuttle commander Christopher Ferguson replied.

(39) _____ home from a six-month mission was former space station resident Gregory Chamitoff, who had rocketed away from the planet at the end of May.

Although NASA always (40) _____ to land the space shuttles at its home base in Florida, and that's where the astronauts' families (41) _____, but the crosswind at the Florida landing strip was too strong, and thunderstorms moved in. Monday's outlook was just as depressing; so NASA officials said it (42) _____ no sense to keep *Endeavour* in orbit an extra day if the weather (43) _____ to improve in Florida.

As *Endeavour* passed (44) _____ Houston, home to Mission Control, Ferguson could see all the bad weather in Florida.

«I think you made a right decision», he radioed.

It (45) _____ about a week and costs \$1.8 million to transport the shuttle from California to Florida.

34	A	it	B	it's	C	its	D	its'
35	A	finish	B	finishes	C	to finish	D	finishing
36	A	shuttle's	B	shuttles	C	shuttles'	D	shuttle
37	A	cover	B	covers	C	covered	D	covering
38	A	backward	B	back	C	return	D	ago
39	A	Having returned	B	Being return	C	Returned	D	Have returning
40	A	prefer	B	prefers	C	preferring	D	preferred
41	A	are waiting	B	will be waiting	C	had waiting	D	were waiting
42	A	make	B	will make	C	would make	D	would have make
43	A	didn't expect	B	hadn't	C	be not expected	D	wasn't expected
44	A	over	B	under	C	up	D	inside
45	A	take	B	takes	C	took	D	taking

TEST 20

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

Secret of Britain's Castles

Do you want to know a secret about Britain's castles? They really are the stuff of your wildest dreams. Dramatically situated, packed with history and scattered throughout the land, there's a castle for you whatever your particular interest. Here are some of our favourite formidable fortresses.

(1) _____

Britain's capital cities are all home to very different, very special castles. The Tower of London would be merely a world-class castle, but for the presence of the Crown Jewels, ravens and its thousand-year-old history. Edinburgh Castle rewards the wander up the Royal Mile. Cardiff Castle's Victorian renovation turned a medieval pile into something altogether more spectacular. But what makes these castles special is that they're part of a bigger heritage you can explore all over Britain. Don't miss them, but make sure they're not the only castles you collect on your way round the country.

(2) _____

Eileen Donan Castle can come as a shock. Having driven, walked or cycled for hours, you can't escape the feeling that you've been here before. The remote fortress has featured in many films and TV shows, most notably Highlander and James Bond's *The World Is Not Enough*. As dramatically situated and visually stunning in real life as in the film, Eileen Donan is an essential pause on the way to Skye or the northwest Highlands.

(3) _____

The glory days of castle-building went out with the era of swords and armour, but you can still get involved in the modern life of castles in Britain. The National Trust offers working holidays on a variety of properties, including castles. Other castles all over Britain recruit summer workers, both paid and unpaid so if your heart's set on one place, contact them directly.

(4) _____

Britain's castles wouldn't be the same without tales of rattling chains, blood-curdling screams and headless horsemen. Glamis Castle in central Scotland claims

to be the most haunted, though Northumberland's Chillingham has an equal claim to the title. Both are home to ghost stories by the dozen and regular spooky sightings. But visit any castle during winter or on a storm night and you'll think each keep, tower and palace is home to an unhappy spirit.

(5) _____

The clash of swords and rumble of jousting knights still rings out from castles across Britain — and the kids will love it. Two of the best places where kids can pick up some tips on the art of chivalry are Warwick Castle and Leeds' Royal Armouries, but you'll never find a castle without dingy dungeons and a ghost story or two to delight junior visitors.

- A Capital Castles
- B Sleep in a Castle
- C As Seen on TV
- D The Best Castle You've Never Heard of
- E Castles for Kids
- F Welsh Wonders
- G Volunteer at a Castle
- H Britain's Most Haunted

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Welcome to the annual Festival of Western Art. Visitors of the festival can get the festival programme for free. In this programme you can easily find the time and place of each of the performances and events of the festival. I'd like to tell you a bit about our programme of entertainments.

The festival will start at 3 p.m. with the classical concert where the violinists from different countries of Eastern Europe will perform a range of works of classical music by famous composers. If you wish to attend this concert, please go to the recital room on the second floor at 2.45 p.m. No latecomers are admitted.

For those of you interested in literature, the young writer Larry Higgins will be reading his own works from 5 o'clock onward. Beside his best-known short stories, today Mr. Higgins will read some of his favourite abstracts. You will be able to buy copies of his stories at the bookshop, which Larry would be pleased to autograph on request.

If painting is your interest, you may visit the modern-art exhibition. There at noon a famous painter Victoria Serebryanska will represent her pictures. Visitors interested in meeting Victoria Serebryanska should go to the far end of the gallery.

The show for children which will include special children entertainment of music, dance and drama is going to start at 4 p.m. in the hall. Due to the shortage of space in the hall, parents are asked not to accompany their children who will be looked after by the Festival staff.

6 The purpose of the announcement is

A to tell about the performers taking part in the programme.

B to tell about the bonuses for the visitors.

C to inform about the time and place of the festival events and performances.

D to tell about the prices of the tickets.

7 The festival starts with the

A show for children.

B concert of classical music.

C modern-art exhibition.

D reading of short stories.

8 The concert takes place

A in the hall.

B in the recital room.

C at the bookshop.

D in the far end of the gallery.

9 Mr Higgins is

A a musician.

B a poet.

C a writer.

D an artist.

10 What event will take place at the far end of the gallery?

A Selling books by Mr Higgins.

B The classical concert.

C The modern-art exhibition.

D The performance for children.

TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—15). There are three choices you don't need to use.

Most Popular Careers of Present Day

(11) Network Systems Analyst

The development of IT has led to an increase in organizations seeking installation and maintenance of networked communications. Systems analysts solve problems related to networked computer technology.

(12) Physician Assistant

Physician assistants are trained to provide diagnostic, therapeutic and preventative healthcare services, as overseen by a physician. Primary healthcare settings include family medicine and pediatrics.

(13) Software Engineer

As IT continues to evolve, so does the work of computer software engineers, who design and develop new computer software systems. The engineer analyses users' needs and designs software or programs to meet these needs.

(14) Fitness Trainer

Aerobics instructors and fitness trainers lead groups and individuals in a range of exercise activities. More people are spending time and money on their leisure activities, meaning employment opportunities for fitness instructors will grow.

(15) Dental Hygienist

As our healthcare involves an increasing emphasis on oral health and retention of natural teeth, work opportunities for dental hygienists are set to grow. Hygienists examine patients' gums and teeth, remove deposits, administer x-rays, and more.

People of this profession _____

- A care about patients' gums and teeth.
- B work with the relevant software to retrieve and present data.
- C need to understand every aspect of an organization's database system.
- D create new programs and other operating information used by a computer.
- E are qualified to assist a physician and carry out routine clinical procedures supervised by a physician.
- F resolve problems concerning networked computer technology.
- G are being in increasing demand.
- H perform tests, and treat and diagnose medical conditions in animals.

TASK 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A—H) the one which best fits each space (16—21). There are two choices you do not need to use.

For shopaholics, the post-Christmas period means only one thing — sales! Across the country, prices are slashed on clothing, electronics, home furnishings and more, but London is the place for serious shopping, and you can certainly (16)

_____ The sales start on Boxing Day—26th December, and continue for the month of January, but the keenest bargain hunters get there early (17) _____. In Oxford Street queues are formed outside shops ahead of pre-dawn openings for the start of their sales. At Brent Cross, in north London, more than 1,000 people were queuing at 3.30 a.m. for the «Next» clothing store's sale (18) _____. Some hardy individuals even camped outside the shops to be first in the line.

Consumers who hit the shops were rewarded with discounts of as much as 80%. The shops were absolutely crowded as the sales got into full swing, with more than half a million people (19) _____.

Famous sales include the biggest, most prestigious shops such as Harrods, Selfridges, Liberty and John Lewis. Department stores are always a good bet — you're likely to find everything you need under one roof, (20) _____! It's a good time to stock up on cheap gadgets, and there's no better time to invest in some designer threads.

Some people are taking their partners shopping with them, and buying their Christmas presents in the sale — a practical but unromantic way of making sure you get (21) _____.

- A less stressful shopping experience
- B pick up some amazing bargains
- C including much-needed refreshments
- D gathering on London's West End
- E which began at 4 a.m.
- F doing their present shopping
- G the gift you really want
- H to be first through the doors

TASK 5

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (23—33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

(22) _____ Mr. Villas,

This is in response to your recent request for a letter of (23) _____ for Maria Fuentes who worked for me until two years ago.

Maria Fuentes worked under my direct (24) _____ at Johnson Technologies for a period of six years ending in October 2003. (25) _____ that period, I had the great pleasure of seeing her blossom from a junior marketing trainee at the beginning, into a fully functioning Marketing Programme Co-Ordinator, in her final two years with the company. That was the last (26) _____ she held before moving on to a better career opportunity elsewhere.

Maria is a hard-working self-starter who invariably understands exactly what a project is all about from the outset, and how to get it done quickly and (27) _____. During her two years in the Marketing Co-Ordinator position, I cannot remember an (28) _____ in which she missed a major deadline. She often brought projects in below budget, and a few were even completed ahead of schedule.

Ms Fuentes is a resourceful, creative, and solution-oriented person who was frequently (29) _____ to come up with new and innovative approaches to her assigned projects. She functioned well as a team leader when required, and she also worked effectively as a team member under the direction of other team leaders.

On the interpersonal side, Maria has superior written and verbal communication skills. She gets (30) _____ extremely well with staff under her supervision, as well as colleagues at her own level. She is highly respected, as both a person and a professional, by colleagues, employees, suppliers, and customers alike.

Two years (31) _____, when Ms Fuentes announced her resignation to take up a new position with a larger company, we were saddened to see her leave, although we wished her the greatest success in her new undertaking. Even now, two years after her departure, I can state that her presence, both as a person and as an exemplary employee, is still missed here.

In closing, as detailed above, based on my experience working with her, I can unreservedly recommend Maria Fuentes to you for any intermediate or senior marketing position. If you would like further information, feel (32) _____ to call me at (416) 765-4497.

Yours (33) _____,

Robert Christenson,

Director, Marketing and Sale

22	A	Dear	B	Darling	C	Dearly	D	Dearing
23	A	thanks	B	condolence	C	complaint	D	recommendation
24	A	superstition	B	superficial	C	superintenden	D	supervision
25	A	Whereas	B	During	C	While	D	Although
26	A	place	B	arrangement	C	position	D	status
27	A	in effect	B	proficiency	C	competent	D	effectively
28	A	instance	B	case	C	situation	D	circumstances
29	A	skill	B	able	C	capably	D	ability
30	A	with	B	among	C	along	D	between
31	A	before	B	past	C	previous	D	ago
32	A	free	B	released	C	liberty	D	no cost
33	A	really	B	honestly	C	sincerely	D	genuinely

TASK 6

Read the text below. For questions (34—45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Stonehenge

I first visited Stonehenge as a small child and became (34) _____ by what seemed to me a place of magic and fairy tales. During the 1980s I lived in the Preseli Hills in West Wales, near to the actual source of the Stonehenge circle and began (35) _____ that there was much more to Stonehenge than I (36) _____.

For centuries Stonehenge (37) _____ the people of the world and even today, with all our modern wonders, it (38) _____ almost a million visitors per year who travel to Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire in England just to spend some time (39) _____ its magic. «Who? Why? How? » are the questions that have captured the (40) _____ imagination.

So, Stonehenge (41) _____ almost 4 000 years ago. Its huge stones were transported all the way from West Wales, a journey of 400 kilometres over land and sea. The (42) _____ of them weigh about 5 tons!

But what was Stonehenge? The most popular view is that it was a temple (43) _____ with the Druids, who in the ancient Celtic religion (44) _____ the priests or magicians. Experts disagree over its purpose, but the most intriguing explanation is that it was a huge astronomical calendar. The stones were exactly placed to line up with the stars and the moon at different times of the year. Whatever (45) _____ purpose, Stonehenge has a magic, an attraction that still draws people to it.

34	A	fascinate	B	fascinates	C	fascinated	D	fascinating
35	A	to realize	B	to be realized	C	realized	D	realizing
36	A	ever imagined	B	has imagined	C	was imagined	D	had imagined
37	A	attract	B	attracted	C	has attracted	D	had attracted
38	A	receives	B	to receive	C	receiving	D	will receive
39	A	admire	B	to admire	C	admires	D	admiring
40	A	public	B	publics'	C	public's	D	publics
41	A	built	B	was built	C	were built	D	be built
42	A	large	B	larger	C	most largest	D	largest
43	A	associate	B	associated	C	associating	D	association
44	A	considered	B	be considered	C	was considered	D	were considered
45	A	it	B	its	C	it's	D	its'